The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES.

Yes, there were hours when visions sweetly smil'd,
Hung o'er my pillow, and no sorrow veil'd
This youthful heart, unknown to scenes of care;
For joyous peace 'twas then my lot to share:
On pinions soft time swiftly roll'd away,
As pleasure gladden'd each propitious day.
Alas! those hours of unalloyed bliss,
Have sank, expiring, in Time's drear abyss;
Sorrow hath cheerless o'er my bosom spread,
And sullen tempests gather'd round my head;
Dark-shrouded now are moments as they fly,
While lost they sink in vast eternity.

Oh! fate relentless, why would'st seek to blast
Those joyous scenes that once around me prest;
Why crush beneath thy unavailing power,
Illusions blest, and bid misfortunes lower,
And sadly doom my youthful heart to brave
The keenest pangs that wretchedness can give.

Oh! could my powerless efforts but expel
Those rankling thoughts that in my bosom dwell—
Could I but from the page of mem'ry blot
The various ills of thy regretted lot;
But no—deep planted in my aching breast,
The fangs of sorrow still deny me rest!
No slumbers soft my weary eye-lids close—
From lips once dear, no soothing accent flows:
Chang'd, chang'd is all that once inspir'd delight—
Those looks which oft hath met my raptur'd sight,
I view with feelings now of pale despair,
For they no smile of soften'd friendship wear;
Painful I gaze on each fair kindred brow,
Where love once twin'd, but cold indifference now.

And yet, tho' doom'd the frowns of fate to bear—
Tho' rudely prest from those I still revere,
May resignation's soothing power attend—
Be it a star of guidance, and a friend;
May it, with Hope's sweet influence combin'd,
Make yet this heart to wretchedness resign'd.

ELLEN.

Oh! give me wine—my soul is sick—
Pollution's damning touch is mine;
Give me the cup, and I will sip,
'Till memory, feeling, sink in time.

Give me the bowl, and I will drink
'Till calm forgetfulness appears;
Oh! give me wine—I will not think
Of days gone by to shed more tears.

High fill the bowl, and let me throw
Oblivion's mantle o'er the past;
To cease to think—to cease to know
What now I *am*—what I was *last*.

Come, fill the cup, ere reason wakes,
To rack, to torture me again;
Yes, I must drink, ere madness takes
Possession of this fev'rish brain.

Come, come, again! another draught;
Another sip from yonder cup;
Give me the bowl—it is the last,
For then my senses are wound up.

N.

ACROSTIC.

Let Feedom's banner proudly wave,
A Nation cries, with loud acclaim;
Forever welcome! shout the brave;
All hail the Patriot's well-known name!
Youth, blood and treasure nobly spent,
Eternal Liberty to gain!
'Till Slavery's hideous veil was rent,
The Hero did not leave the plain:
Ever welcome La Fayette again.

The following was induced by reading some lines extracted from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, entitled, "La Fayette in the tent of Washington."

La Fayette at the tomb of Washington.

I will bend o'er the tomb of the virtuous and brave;
His deeds of the past I will silently number,
And think, while I pensively view his lone grave,
How blest is his couch, and how peaceful his slumber.

I will gaze on the sod of the Hero asleep,
Tho' dimly observ'd thro' the full gush of feeling—
Rejoice in his fame and his glory—nor weep
That the last shades of life o'er my pathway are stealing.

I will visit the mound where the dew-drops appear,
With the first blush of morn, and the twilight of even,
And the earth, ere it drinks in each glittering tear,
Shall exhale the fond tear with the dew-drops to Heaven.

EDGAR.

LA FAYETTE—WELCOME!

'Twas the smile of a nation that rode on the blast,
And o'er the rude billows its beaming-ray cast;
'Twas the prayer of Columbia that pass'd o'er the sea,
And welcom'd Fayette to the land of the free.

'Twas the feeling of love that arose in the breast,
Encircling each thought in the folds of the blest;
'Twas that feeling from Heaven that rode on each wave,
To welcome the Hero, Fayette the brave.

'Twas the voice of a nation that sounded afar,
And pointed the vessel to Freedom's bright star;
'Twas the spirit of *ages* that rose in an *age*,
To welcome the Hero, the Statesman, and Sage.

He is safe on the land—that land he defended,
And planted his laurels, which proudly hath blended
With those that encircled our great Washington,
To greet La Fayette as Columbia's own son.

R.

TO DR. SANGRADO.

Friend of mankind, what tortures dost thou ease—
From what curst slavery can'st thou give release!
Can'st thou relieve a youthful poet's mind,
From restless longings and desire to climb—
From great anxiety to see his name
Nobly enrolled upon the list of fame?
And can'st thou soothe a lover's lonely heart,
Forc'd from a cruel fair one's smiles to part?
For if thou can'st, I'd have thy secret known,
As all these tender feelings are my own:
If thou can'st ease my pain, and make me gay,
I beg thy friendly aid, without delay;
Thy skill howe'er I'll try—thy wisdom sound,
If thou wilt tell me where thou may'st be found—
Where I may find thy "Pill-Shop" wilt thou tell?
Say—art located in Mab's airy cell?
But if thou hid'st thyself from mortal view,
Wilt thou not give us that which is our due?—
Instruction how to lull our woes to sleep,
And forcibly an even calmness keep:
But oh! I fear, while sunk in gloomy mood,
Thy "butter'd honey" will do little good,
And, also, that thine is but ill made cerate:
Look well to that—for very much I fear it;
Yet still I hope I'm not forever lost:
In hope of sending answer by next *Post*.
Your's, &c.

SIMEON SPLINTERINGS.

TO MISS M. M.—ACROSTIC.

May happiness on all thy steps attend,
And, join'd with calm content, be thine, my friend—
Religion, soothing all thy cares below,
Yield thee that peace the good alone can know.

THE MORALIST.

PRAYER.—If a man seldom or never separate himself from the world, and withdraw his attention from its engrossing concerns, and go into the holy presence, where earthly things cannot intrude; if he seldom or never hold communion with the great Father, and thus receive the solemnity of devotion, and the sense of his accountableness, how can it be hoped that he would retain any ardour of spirituality in his desires and feelings? If he is accustomed to contemplate religion only in the crowd or hurry of worldly affairs, mingled with human imperfections, and debased by human passions and weakness; and never or seldom engaged in its contemplation, retired from the world, in the immediate presence of God, where it is seen in its native lustre and purity, nor look forward to the day when it shall reign in heaven, separated from all present interests and infirmities; how can it be hoped that the fervor of his spirit shall be maintained, or that he will not grow cold and thoughtless like the world to which he is chiefly devoted. Prayer is the strength of virtue, and the chosen nurse of piety; it drives away temptation, it gives fortitude in trial, it imparts power to faith, it brings future things present, and grants a foretaste of heavenly bliss. He that lives in prayer lives an angel of God, and will learn to be devoted to him with the ardour and constancy of an angel. His heart is in heaven, and he has his conversation there. But where this duty is neglected his conversation is on earth, and therefore he cares for little but earthly things. Here is his employment, his hope, his home; spiritual devotion never revives his longing after immortality, and it becomes languid, cold and extinct.

We may, therefore, fairly attribute much of the religious indifference of the Christian world, to the neglect of this refreshing and animating duty; and if we would look for the revival of a deep and genuine religious devotion, it must begin with a more explanatory performance of this duty.

THE SCRIPTURES.

"I will confess to you," says Rousseau, "that the majesty of the Scriptures strikes me with admiration, as the purity of the Gospel hath its influence on my heart. Peruse the works of our philosophers with all their pomp of diction: how mean, how contemptible are they compared with the Scriptures! Is it possible that a book at once so simple and sublime should be merely the work of man? Is it possible that the sacred personage, whose history it contains, should be himself a mere man? Do we find that he assumed the tone of an enthusiast or ambitious sectary?—What sweetness, what purity, in his manners! what an affecting gracefulness in his delivery! what sublimity in his maxims! what presence of mind in his replies!—how great the command over his passions! Where is the man, where the philosopher, who could so live and so die, without weakness and without ostentation? When Plato described his imaginary good man, with all the shame of guilt, yet meriting the highest reward of virtue, he described exactly the character of Jesus Christ: The resemblance was so striking, that all the christian fathers perceived it."

Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind—beauty and wit, like the flower of the field, may flourish for a season, but age will nip the bloom of beauty; sickness and sorrow will stop the current of wit and humour, and in that gloomy time which is appointed for all, piety will support the drooping soul like a refreshing dew upon the parched earth.

Life.—If every person would consider that he is in this life nothing more than a passenger, and that he is not to set up his rest here, but keep an attentive eye upon that state of being to which he approaches every moment, and which will be forever fixed and permanent—this single consideration would be sufficient to extinguish the bitterness of hatred, the thirst of avarice, and the cruelty of ambition.

"STAND BACK A LITTLE,"

Said an old gentleman to a lively little boy who was pressing very close to the edge of a mill race some people were digging—"stand back a little, the ground will cave in with you." He had hardly got the words through his teeth before the event anticipated occurred—the boy fell and broke his arm. The example seemed to me applicable to a great many cases of common occurrence in life.

A disposition to *push forward* too fast and too far, has been the ruin of many a fine fellow; while an unfortunate diffidence has consigned a great many also, to unmerited oblivion. There is a medium between these too extremes, a deviation from which on either side must always be followed by bad consequences.

Stand back a little, I would say to the man who is eagerly bent on acquiring popularity among men by spreading abroad his own fame, and saying those things for himself, that others should be left to say for him. Stand back, and if you are indeed as deserving as you think yourself, others will only esteem you more highly for being left to make the discovery themselves. By uniting with an honest emulation, a due proportion of modesty, you will at last reach as high a place as your merit entitles you to, and you will not run the danger of being borne down by a torrent of disgust.

Stand back a little, I would whisper to such young men as are trying to elbow and push themselves into offices, for which their elders in years and services are candidates. Stand back—your time will come by and bye—a deference to age is a most becoming feature in the character of the young—stand back, it is better to wait until you are solicited to accept, than begin when you will be obliged to solicit for, posts either of honour or profit. Besides very few perfectly honest office holders, who depend upon their offices for a livelihood are found to be among the "*fat kine*"

Stand back a little, I would say to such as I often see engaging in wild projects and extensive speculations, before they have great experience and sound judgment, matured by time and opportunity. This matter of getting rich in a day is not the easy thing some sanguine people imagine—and it is far better to go along with the world in the old beaten track, gathering six-pences, than to hazard a flight on wings which we little know how to manage rightly—and which when best managed as often retards as speeds the journey of prosperous life.

Stand back a little, I would also say to such tradesmen and mechanics, as are trying to push their neighbors off the course, by underbidding and low shuffling; the people will find you out, by and bye, if you push forward in this way, and ten to one but in the end you will come out with your breeches in the gutter;—stand back—rest upon your merit—if that wont support you, nothing else will.

Stand back a little, too, I should say, if an old bachelor was allowed to say any thing about such matters, to many a pretty girl who I have seen eagerly running into company at sixteen—stand back—you will have beaux enough to plague you by and bye, and there's no need of being in such a hurry to get yourselves in trouble. For though I am no cynic, I half approve of Moore's sentimental rhapsody—

"Oh what a pure and sacred thing
Is beauty curtained from sight
Of the gross world, illumining
One only mansion with her light,"

and am seriously of opinion that it would be better, if our sweethearts were a little more inclined to the same idea.

In fine—it would be well for us all to—*Stand back a little*—there would be less crowding and jostling of one another—and we should all go on more safely, easily, and happily.

From the London Mirror.

TRICK OF A FRENCH QUACK.

A gentleman, after having ruined his fortune by extravagance, bethought himself of turning quack. He attempted it at Paris, without success, and then directed his views to the provinces. He arrived at Lyons and announced himself as "the celebrated Dr. Mantaccini, who can restore the dead to life;" and he declared that in fifteen days he would go to the church yard, and excite a general resurrection.

This declaration excited violent murmurs against the Doctor, who, not the least disconcerted, applied to the magistrates, and requested he might be put under guard, to prevent his escape, until he should perform his undertaking. The proposition inspired the greatest confidence, and the whole city came to consult Dr. Mantaccini, and purchase his Beame de Vie.

As the period for the performance of this miracle approached, the anxiety of the inhabitants of Lyons increased. At length he received the following letter from a rich citizen: "The great operation, Doctor, which you are going to perform, has broke my rest. I have a wife buried for some time, who was a fury; and I am unhappy enough already without her resurrection. In the name of Heaven do not make the experiment; I will give you fifty louis to keep your secret to yourself."

In an instant after two dashing beaux arrived, who with the most earnest application entreated the doctor not to revive their old father, formerly the greatest miser in the city, as in such an event they would be reduced to the most deplorable indigence. They offered him a fee of 60 louis, but the Doctor shook his head in doubtful compliance.

Scarcely had they retired, when a young widow on the eve of matrimony, threw herself at the feet of the Doctor, and with sobs and sighs implored his mercy; in short from morning till night, the Doctor, received letters, visits, presents, fees, to an excess that absolutely overwhelmed him. The minds of the citizens were so differently and violently agitated, some by fear, and others by curiosity, that the chief magistrate of the city waited upon the Doctor, and said, "Sir, I have not the least doubt, from my experience of your rare talents, that you will be able to accomplish the resurrection in our church yard, the day after to-morrow, according to your promise; but, I pray you to observe, that our city is in the greatest uproar and confusion, and to consider the dreadful revolution the success of your experiment must produce in every family. I entreat you therefore not to attempt it, but to go away, and thus restore the tranquility of the city. In justice, however, to your divine talents, I ahall give you an attestation in due form, under our seal, that you can revive the dead, and that it was our own fault we were not eye witnesses of you power.

The certificate was duly signed and delivered, and Dr. Mantaccini went to work new miracles in some other city.

COLLECTANEA.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

"Alas! how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! how heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness.—But when she is dead and gone; when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts; when we know how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in our misfortunes; then it is that we think of the mother we have lost. It is true, I had always loved my mother, even in my most heedless days, but I felt how inconsiderate and ineffectual had been my love. My heart melted as I retraced the days of infancy, when I was lead by a mother's hand, and rocked to sleep in a mother's arms, and was without care or sorrow. "Oh, my mother," exclaimed I, burying my face again in the grass of the grave—"Oh that I were once more by your side, sleeping, never to wake again, on the cares and troubles of this world!"

From the sketch entitled a "Bachelor's Confessions."

I have seldom met with an old bachelor that had not, at some time or other, his nonsensical moment; to talk about the concerns of the heart, and have some confession of a delicate nature to make. Almost every man has some little tract of romance in his life, to which he looks back with fondness, and about which he is apt to grow garrulous occasionally. He recollects himself, as he was at that time, young and gamesome; and forgets that his hearers have no other idea of the hero of the tale but such as he may appear at the time of telling it, peradventure a withered, whimsical spindle-shanked old gentleman. With married men, it is true, this is not so frequently the case; their amorous romance is apt to decline after marriage—why I cannot for the life of me imagine; but with a bachelor, though it may slumber, it never dies. It is always liable to break out again in transient flashes, and never so much so as on a spring morning in the country; or a winter evening when seated in his solitary chamber stirring up the fire, and talking of matrimony

Among an incredible number of illustrious men who were falsely accused and put to death by Nero, the cruel emperor of Rome, was one Bareas Soranus, a man, as Tacitus informs us, of singular vigilance and justice in the discharge of his duty. During his confinement, his daughter Servilia was apprehended and brought into the senate, and there arraigned. The crime laid to her charge was, that she had turned into money all her ornaments and jewels, and the most valuable part of her dress, to defray the expense of consulting magicians. To this the young Servilia, with a flood of tears, replied. "That she had indeed consulted magicians, but the whole of her inquiry was to know whether the emperor and senate would afford protection and safety to her dear and indulgent parent against his accusers. With this view, said she, I presented the divers, men till now utterly unknown to me, with my jewels, apparel, and the other ornaments peculiar to my quality, as I would have presented my blood and life, could my blood and life have procured my father's liberty. But whatever this my proceeding was, my unfortunate father was an utter stranger to it, and if it is a crime, I alone am the delinquent."

She was, however, together with her father, condemned to die, but in what manner history is silent.

THE REFLECTING CHILD.

"What occasions that melancholy look!" said I to one of my young favorites one morning. He turned away to hide a tear ready to start in his eyes. His brother answered for him: 'Mother is very angry with him because he would not say his prayers last night, and cried all day because a little sparrow died that he was fond of." At this the little mourner hastily turned round, and looked at me, and exclaimed, 'I could not say 'Thy will be done,' cause of my poor bird.' I took him by the hand, and pointed to his school-fellows; mark this observation, said I, from the youngest present, only six years old: for it explains the nature of prayer, of which, perhaps, some of you are ignorant. Many persons repeat words who never prayed in their lives. My dear boy, I am very glad to find you were afraid to say to God what you could not say truly from your heart.

Heat of the Globe.—We observe a curious paper in the Annals of Philosophy on a very interesting subject. The writer shows from a great number of observations in mines, that the temperature increases very regularly as we penetrate deeper into the crust, and that in the British mines generally, the laborers who work at the depth of 1300 or 1400 feet, or one fourth of a mile from the surface, live in a temperature (80 to 82) higher than that of Jamaica. Mr. Bald, of Alloa, published some facts in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal some years ago, and Mr. Daubuisson gives others relating to the mines of Saxony, which establish the same conclusion. The writer in the Annals thinks that the increase in England is about one degree of Fahrenheit for every 10 or 12 fathoms of descent. Hence we have reason to conclude, that it is not any particular local circumstances which generate the heat in small springs, but that they merely derive their waters from reservoirs, situated at a great depth. Pursuing this idea, the Bath waters, which have a temperature of 116, may be supposed to come from the depth of three fourths of a mile, and at the depth of two miles downwards we should find the temperature of boiling water. This may be considered one of the most interesting truths lately added to Natural Philosophy.

Epaminondas, without all doubt, was one of the greatest generals, and one of the best men, which Greece ever produced. Before him the city of Thebes was not distinguished by any memorable action, and after him it was not famous for its virtues, but its misfortunes, till it sunk into its original obscurity; so that it saw its glory take birth and expire with this great man. The victory he obtained at Leuctra had drawn the the eyes and admiration of all the neighboring people upon Epaminondas, who looked upon him as the support of Thebes, as the triumphant conqueror of all Sparta, as the deliverer of all Greece: in a word, as the greatest man, and the most excellent captain, that ever was in the world. In the midst of this universal applause, so capable of making the general of an army forget the man for the victor, Epaminondas, little sensible to so affecting and deserved a glory, "My joy, said he, arises from my sense of that which the news of my victory will give my father and my mother."

INDIAN CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

In the year 1762, (says the Rev. Heckewelder's interesting account of the American Indians) I was witness to a remarkable instance of the disposition of the Indians to indulge their wives.—There was a famine in the land, and a sick Indian woman expressed a great desire for a mess of Indian corn. Her husband having heard that a trader at Lower Sandusky had a little, he set off on horseback for that place, one hundred miles distant, and returned with as much corn as filled the crown of his hat, for which he gave his horse in exchange, and came home on foot, bringing his saddle back with him.

Power of the Arctic Dogs.—Captain Parry has given an interesting account of the power of these animals, and of their great use in dragging anchors, cables, boats and stores of all kinds, from the Hecla to the Fury, which they performed with astonishing ease and expedition. "It was a curious sight," says Capt. Parry, "to watch these useful animals walking off with a bower anchor, a boat or a top mast, without any difficulty; and it may give some idea of what they are able to perform, to state, that nine dogs of Captain Lyon's dragged 1611 pounds a distance of 1750 yards in nine minutes; and that they worked in a similar way between the ships for seven or eight hours a day. The road was, however, very good at this time, and the dogs the best that could be procured."

From the Sportsman's Magazine.

In the beginning of July 1818, a gentleman on his way by water from Westminister at Blackfriar's Bridge, felt his curiosity excited by observing the craft which line the river on both sides, crowded with spectators, gazing with anxious eyes on some object on the surface of the water. Upon advancing a little nearer to the object of curiosity, he beheld a human being seated in a washing-tub floating with the tide, under the pilotage of six geese, yoked to the aquatic, vehicle and proceeding with all the grave composure of a civic voyage to Westminister. Whenever the geese were inclined to deviate, he observed they were gently guided by the aid of a stick into the right course again. On inquiring into the exhibition, he found that the personage thus launched upon so perilous an enterprise, was Usher, the professional grimacier of the Coburg theatre, whose aquatic feats of this description had acquired him much celebrity, and who on this occasion had laid a wager of ten guineas to perform a voyage from Blackfriars to Westminister, in the frail bark which we have just described.

Gen. La Fayette at York.—At the siege of Yorktown, while the fleet of Count de Grasse was blockading the harbor to prevent supplies from reaching the British, the Count received positive orders from France to proceed to St. Domingo, at a certain date. General Washington, well knowing that upon the fleet depended his chance of success, went personally on board the *Ville de Paris*, the flag ship of De Grasse, and endeavoured, by every means in his power, to delay his departure—but in vain; the Count showed his written order, where it appeared that the time had already elapsed. General Roghambeau next went—but with no better success. In this dilemma, the youthful, the virtuous, the great La Fayette, determined to use *his* influence in behalf of his adopted country—"Remain, (said he,) and I will bear you safe to the King—remain, and I will bear the brunt of his displeasure." The Count, at last, consented—the enemy's fleet was kept out—the town surrendered—and liberty was proclaimed to distressed America.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE ROSE OF THE VALLEY,

OR, THE ARDEN COTTAGERS.

A TALE.

"A single rose is blooming there,
"Its lonely lustre, meek and pale;
"It looks, tho' planted by despair,
"So white, so faint, the slightest gale
"Might whirl the leaves on high,
"And yet tho' storm and blights assail,
"And hands more rude than wintry sky,
"May wring it from its stem, in vain
"To-morrow sees it bloom again."

BYRON.

Many years prior to the revolution, the success of which has been the means of establishing our National glory, there was a romantic valley in the state of New York, which increasing with years, and consequently improving, has now become a flourishing village. There are not many, perhaps, who know it by the name which it originally bore, and in all probability, it would have fallen into entire oblivion, had it not been for the following tale, which was related to me by an honest though humble cottager, in whose house I boarded, when some years ago on a journey to the eastward.

In the simple facts about to be narrated there may be nothing new or remarkable, yet the artless manner in which they were communicated to me, gave them an interest which induced me, whenever an opportunity afforded, to give them, as far as lay in my power, a "fitter form," and lay them before the public.

The village to which I alluded is now known by the name of "Sing Sing"—in more ancient times it was entitled "Arden;" it was then, as has already been premised, a mere valley; why its ancient appellation has been changed, I know not, nor do I vouch for the accuracy of the information, that it was ever so called, nor for the truth of the circumstances, which form the basis of my story; if the incidents on which it is predicated be true, it will lose no interest by being adorned in "the fairy garb of fiction"—if they are one of those traditionary legends "common to villages and country towns," they may amuse a weary hour and lose but little by being only "Fancy's sketch."

I am not very friendly to digression, but it is a fault to which most authors are unwittingly liable; and I hope that for my being "one of the class" above alluded to, I shall be pardoned.

The valley of Arden was originally the home of but few families, and among them Adam Fairfield was considered the wisest, perhaps the best.—Adam was a native of Yorkshire, in England; his father was a farmer of fortune and respectability in the old country and Adam was the eldest of five children. The disposition of Adam's sire was not one of the mildest, nor was his own one of the most submissive; yet it was not naturally bad, it had been made so by undeservedly harsh treatment from one whom he would wish to have loved, but could not; for there are few who can kiss the hand that smites them. Adam was forced to bear the brunt of all his father's wrath—his mother had died in giving birth to her youngest child, who was the only one of the family who appeared to have regard for poor Adam—but old Fairfield would not permit any of his household to look kindly on his first born, and the little favourite was sent to a relation's in Northumberland. This was too much for Adam; he was now a boy of eighteen, and be could no longer submit to treatment which he was conscious was unmerited; he therefore clandestinely left the home of his childhood.

Three long and weary miles Adam had wandered, and his mind so full was it with other thoughts, had not fixed itself on any place where he might seek a future living. London was at length determined on, and the proffered seat in a waggon journeying towards the metropolis, was thankfully accepted by our young pedestrian.

When Adam found himself set down in the far famed metropolis of England, new difficulties presented themselves—where should he go—what should he do, in order to procure himself a situation which would give him an honest maintenance—he had heard much of America, many were emigrating thither, and he thought that if he could do so, a future independence might be acquired—pursuing his hapless way through one of the spacious streets of the great city, he met a sailor, whose frank and honest countenance, promised friendship—accosting the tar, he enquired, "if it was probable, he could obtain a situation on board some outward bound vessel."

"And you want to leave the shores of merry England (replied the tar)—shiver my topsails, but you are a young adventurer! but why do you wish to leave your native home?" "To seek an honest livelihood—where I can be secure from the cruel treatment of hard hearted relatives"—replied our hero.

Adam then related the circumstances which induced him to leave his father's roof, to which the sailor "did seriously incline;" and when it was concluded he grasped Adam's hand and exclaimed, "trust to me, my youngster, I'll get you a birth on board the Lovely Emma—and as long as Will Scupper's timbers hold together, you shan't want a friend—so cheer up, and as to your relations, devil a one of them will steer clear of the rocks which abound in the ocean of life." Delighted with having met with at least one man of feeling, Adam accompanied his new friend to the Lovely Emma, and having been introduced to the captain, he there repeated the tale which acquired for him the friendship of the warm hearted Will. There is a certain accompaniment to truth (if the term may be allowed,) which cannot be resisted; the captain felt it, and gave to Adam's story the credence it deserved; whom he engaged as Cabin boy, upon the humble duties of which he entered with thankfulness and alacrity. The next morning the Lovely Emma spread her white canvas to the breeze, and in the full majesty of a ship of 400 tons, sailed gallantly from the port.

Ere long the shores of England were hid from the view of all that composed the ship's crew; Adam beheld around him nought but the "ocean's wide expanse"—the white foam of the deep blue waves, awakened his admiration, and his wonder was excited, when in the distance the rolling sea seemed presumptuously to kiss the high blue vault of Heaven. Blessed with prosperous gales, they reached New York, the port of their destination, after a short and pleasant voyage. Upon their arrival there, Adam's friend Will inquired, "whether he intended to continue in the service of the owners of the ship, or become a habitant of the new world."

"It would be desirable, replied Adam, to procure a situation with some Farmer, and pursue a life to which I have been accustomed, rather than to follow the sea, for which I am not fitted and to which I have some aversion." "Well then, God bless you," said Will, placing at the same time a well filled purse into the hands of his favourite. "Keep a light heart and a contented mind, and you will thrive. But by Neptune—I just remember a Farmer who lives in the interior of this state, and who will no doubt take you. I will go obtain leave of absence for a day, and go with you to old Seth Johnson's farm.' I do not wish to swell this tale to more than necessary length, it relates more particularly to Adam's offspring—with regard to himself, I will only inform my readers, that through the assistance of his friend Will, he obtained a situation with Farmer Johnson, a widower with an only daughter, that he acquired the confidence of the old man, and the affection of his child, whom he in time married, and upon the death of his

father-in-law, succeeded to his estate, which consisted of a well stocked farm, and an adjoining tenement.

In this habitation, blessed with a fond wife and a darling son and no less darling daughter, the prospects of Adam assumed a brighter aspect; he acquired a reputation among his neighbours of which "monarchs might be proud," and with the devotion of a good man, in its literal sense, he returned his thanks to Heaven for the blessings he enjoyed. But the ocean of life will sometimes be ruffled by tempests, which often threaten, and in fact frequently do open that deep abyss, which swallows the lives, the fortunes, or the earthly happiness of man. The storm which visited Adam was such as to blight only his present felicity, and not to obscure the sun of his happiness forever. His wife, the faithful partner of his fortunes, was snatched from him by that stern power which pays no regard to circumstances or condition; and though he wept when he beheld her laid in that last and low repository of the human race, his heart, though wrung with sorrow, acknowledged the justice of his Creator, and submitted to the decree. Sympathy may alleviate grief, yet time alone can heal the wound which sorrow inflicts—it proved the balm to Adam's woe—to his children, Rose and Daniel, he looked for the comfort, the bestowal of which was to them a pleasing duty cheerfully performed. Daniel was a fine youth of sixteen, accustomed to a robust life; his sinewy limbs and manly growth gave him the appearance of greater age. He was frank, affectionate and generous, willing to forgive an injury, though capable of manfully redressing it. Rose was two years his senior, though healthy, her form was delicate and slender; the beams of youth and innocence sparkled in her soft and expressive blue eyes; the hue of health, bloomed unrivalled on her cheeks, while in luxuriant ringlets her flaxen hair was suffered to flow

"In artless wildness o'er her snowy breast."

It was not remarkable then, that Frank Vincent, a youth of twenty-two, should love a girl of such loveliness as Rose Fairfield; nor was it less remarkable, that the guileless heart of our heroine should incline itself towards a youth as handsome as Frank. Description is the rage, and if those who honour this tale with a perusal, would fancy, a tall and well proportioned youth, with fine regular features, black eyes, raven locks, and a healthy though sun burnt complexion, Frank Vincent would be present to their imagination. It was not, however, his personal attractions alone, which acquired for him the love of our "Valley Rose;" he possessed manners that would "win him lady's love in court or cottage;" and though Adam was willing that he should wed with Rose, and depend on it Rose was not less so, yet there were obstacles in the way of their union. Frank's father was by far the oldest and wealthiest inhabitant in the valley of Arden, and conscious of superior wealth, he possessed all those notions of family pride and superiority, which we but too frequently meet with in the possessors of narrow minds and well filled coffers—besides Ambrose Vincent had a virulent and resentful temper; and when he fancied himself injured, he would not rest until the aggressor had made either what he should deem sufficient apology, or had given him personal satisfaction in a bout with the cudgel, a game which the modern "Fancy" have dignified with a new appellation, which I do not at present recollect, nor feel inclined to teaze my brain with, by endeavouring to recall to memory. Old Vincent thought himself aggrieved by the Yorkshireman, as he was pleased to designate Adam, because he had gained from the residents of the valley, that respect to which Ambrose thought himself entitled, and which he failed to excite—he therefore had resolved that his should never with his sanction, mate with the daughter of the Yorkshire ploughman, and if, in disobedience of his "high mandate," he should dare to do so, he would sell his property, though at a loss, and deprive Frank of his inheritance—yet weak minds are the most irresolute, and the conviction that Adam was next to himself the wealthiest man for many miles round, and losing all hopes of redress, his resolutions and scruples were given to the four winds of Heaven, and his consent to Frank. With the impetuosity which characterises "Young Love," Frank flew to the cottage of Adam, and lost no time in communicating the joyful intelligence to his beloved. But a new obstacle presented itself too soon, which forever prevented their long wished for union—while making arrangements for the anticipated bridal, the door of the apartment was opened, and entered by Daniel Fairfield. The expression of his countenance was morose and agitated; he cast a hasty and indignant look at Frank, and communicated to him a desire for a private conference—"There is something unusual in your manner, Dan," said Adam; "you have heard or been a witness to something that has agitated you, and Frank is concerned in it; I claim a parent's right to a share of your confidence. "Then, be it so, (replied Daniel,) but it is not a subject for the ears of my sister—dearest Rose withdraw." "No, (said Rose,) if there is aught which concerns those I love, to be communicated, I must remain."—"No, No, Rose, you must, indeed you *shall* not," exclaimed Daniel—At the request of her father, Rose, always dutiful, left the apartment; and Adam and Frank, in great anxiety, awaited the expected communication.

Daniel at length commenced—"I know not father (said he) how to express myself on this occasion; the individual, who is the cause of my present agitation—I might say, my present misery, sets before me, and I am forced to expose the criminality of one I loved not only as a friend but as a brother;" "Do you—you cannot allude to me?" said Frank.—"Yes, Frank Vincent, (replied Daniel) I allude to thee—would to God it was not, for the cause of my allusion is heart-rending and distressing—do you know Jane Alloway?" Frank turned pale at the interrogation, and faultered an affirmative answer.—"You may well faulter and turn pale, Frank, (continued Dan,) you have basely abused the love which that poor girl bore towards you from the first hour of your acquaintance—while protesting love and fidelity to my sister, you were villainously—aye, Frank, villainously, I repeat it, fearless of your clenched fist—I again say it, you villainously conceived and effected the ruin of a poor and unsuspecting girl—her agony of mind and heart, when she heard of your projected marriage with Rose, occasioned the premature birth of her child, and now Frank Vincent, prepare yourself for a damning truth—if you have power to invoke the aid of him whose mandate you have violated, now call on him"—after a moment's pause, he added in a solemn manner, "that child, *your* child Frank, and its poor ruined mother, now lay shrouded, and ready for interment." Shocked at the intelligence, the unhappy Frank uttered a cry of horror and fell senseless on the floor; the shriek brought Rose from her apartment, who, alarmed for the safety of her lover, inquired the cause.—The fearful eye, the horror expressive countenance of her father, brought to her mind a thousand phantasies all far remote from the true cause. "This is no time for explanations, Rose, (said her father,) we must endeavour to render what assistance we can to Mr. Vincent." With the help of Daniel, they conveyed Frank into the adjoining room, where there was a bed on which they placed him. When he recovered from the deep swoon in which he had been thrown, there was a raging fever at his brain which threatened the total annihilation of reason. His first inquiry was for Rose—"yet, (said he,) she will not come—I have blighted the lily of Arden, and its Rose fears the same breath may blast its loveliness." When tranquil, he would seem unconscious of the true cause of his illness, the intelligence of which soon reached the ears of his father, who, with natural anxiety, repaired to the house of the warm hearted Adam, and with him brought the best medical attendant that could be procured. But in vain—he died—the gay, the blooming and well loved Frank Vincent, fell a victim to his own treachery. The real cause of his death, was never made known to Rose, who long mourned for the youth for whom she felt the warmest love that ever glowed in the tender breast of woman. In the excess of grief she would upbraid her brother, as being the cause of her lover's death; but when, in calmer moments, she saw that the affectionate youth felt for her, and shed a tear to the memory of him he once loved, she would fondly kiss him, and acquit him of the groundless charge. The faults of Frank Vincent were buried with him, and not even in thought were they revived by those who knew and pitied them.

It was on a summer's evening two years subsequently to these events, that a young man of genteel appearance, inquired for the residence of Adam Fairfield; being directed thither, he arrived when, seated before his door, the old man was recounting to the children, the circumstances which led to his expatriation. The stranger accosted him by name, and presented at the same time a letter, which having read, the old man grasped the hand of his visitor, without speaking, for his heart was full. Having brushed away the tears from his eyes, he at length said, "And is it really the son of my first friend that I see at my humble cottage—you are welcome, my dear sir, by one who can only evince his gratitude to the father by his treatment of the son." "Yes, sir (replied the addressed) I am the son of Will Scupper—educated to the life of my father, I have now the gratification of fulfilling my father's request—by seeking you out, and delivering the letter which you have just read." The invitation to remain a few days in Arden was accepted by the captain (for such he was,) and in that time the attractions of Rose had made no slight impression on his heart—he solicited her hand, and although the request excited a bitter pang, to the memory of her well loved Frank, yet she knew that by consenting she would gratify her parent, who was anxious to discharge, as far as lay in his power, the debt of gratitude towards the father of her lover. She consented and was rewarded by the approving smiles and blessings of a parent; a parent, who, when the storms of sorrow threatened to destroy his valley Rose, nourished it with the care which a skilful gardener bestows on the tenderest exotic—and when he yielded it to another's care, with his fond smiles, it was greeted with love—and so blest, its beauty and worth remained until death, in all the loveliness of its pristine state.

ALCANZOR.

MANUFACTURES.

"If a manufacture be established in any rich and fertile country, by convening a number of people into one place, who must all be fed by the farmer, without interfering with any of his necessary operations, they establish a ready market for the produce of his farm, and thus throw money into his hands, and give spirit and energy to his culture." Anderson on Industry, page 37.

"The aggregate prosperity of manufactures, and the aggregate prosperity of agriculture, are intimately connected." A. Hamilton's Report on Manufactures.

"The exertions of the husbandman will be steady or fluctuating—vigorous or feeble, in proportion to the steadiness or inadequateness of the markets on which he must depend for the vent of the surplus, which may be produced by his labour; and such surplus, in the course of things, will be greater or less in the same proportion. For the purpose of this vent, a domestic market is greatly to be preferred to a foreign one; because it is, in the nature of things, far more to be relied on." Idem.

"There are natural causes tending to render the external demand for the surplus of agricultural nations a precarious reliance. The differences of seasons in the countries which are the consumers, make immense differences in the produce of their own soils, in different years, and consequently in the degrees of their necessity for foreign supply.—Plentiful harvests with them, especially if similar ones occur at the same time in the countries which are the furnishers, occasion, of course, a glut in the markets of the latter." Idem.

"The uniform appearance of an abundance of specie, as the concomitant of a flourishing state of manufactures, and of the reverse, where they do not prevail, afford a strong presumption of their favourable operation on the wealth of a country." Idem.

"Laws that prevent the importation of foreign luxuries and needless manufactures, and on the contrary, promote the exportation of manufactures, to be consumed in foreign countries, may be called, with respect to the people that make them, generative laws; as, by increasing subsistence, they encourage marriage.

"Such laws, likewise, strengthen a nation doubly, by increasing its own people, and diminishing its neighbor's." Franklin's Works, vol. iv. page 189.

"In places where manufacturing institutions prevail, besides the persons regularly engaged in them, they afford occasional and extra employment to industrious individuals and families who are willing to devote the leisure resulting from the intermissions of their ordinary pursuits to collateral labours, as a resource for multiplying their enjoyments.—The husbandman himself experiences a new source of profit and support, from the increased industry of his wife and daughters; invited and stimulated by the demands of the neighbouring manufactories." A Hamilton.

The United States are, to a certain extent, in the situation of a country precluded from foreign commerce. They can, indeed, without difficulty, obtain from abroad the manufactured supplies of which they are in want. But they experience numerous and very injurious impediments to the emission and vent of their commodities. Nor is this the case in reference to a single foreign nation only. The regulations of several countries with which we have the most extensive intercourse, throw serious obstructions in the way of the principal staples of the United States." Idem.

"In vain do we discover that the earth is capable of producing the most luxuriant harvests with very little labour. Our abundant harvests are produced as undeniable proofs of this, in vain. But place a manufacturer in the neighbourhood, who will buy every little article that the farmer can bring to market, and he will soon become industrious. The most barren fields will then become covered with some useful produce." Anderson on National Industry, page 62.

CHINESE PAPERS.

Although European and domestic news abounds, the reader may be gratified with the contents of a Chinese newspaper. The following articles appear in one of the late London papers, as translated by Dr. Morrison, from a Pepin Gazette.

In the 126th number of the Pekin Gazette, the Emperor's Ministers report that they have divided the list of criminals whose death warrants require his sanction, into seven parts, and have taken the opinion of the Astronomical Board as to the proper days for his Majesty to fix his mark. This is done by drawing a curved line, in red ink, under the name of the person to be executed. The number of criminals included in this report is 479. His Majesty gave orders on the first day that 76 were to be executed within 40 days; on the second, that 65 should suffer in the same period; on the third, 18 within 80 days; on the fourth, 74 within 35 days; on the fifth, 73 within 12 days; on the sixth, 82 from 4 to 9 days; and on the seventh, 25 condemned at court within the same period. In the list are included only the lighter degree of capital offences, and, as in very atrocious crimes, unless doubt arises respecting the criminal, punishment is inflicted in a very summary manner, no criterion is afforded of the whole number of capital punishments within the year. Even in the cases referred to the Emperor for his decision, the criminal is sometimes put to death before his order can be obtained. His Celestial Majesty is anxious to repress litigation. In the Canton Gazette of the 11th Oct. 1822, it is officially announced, that "appeals from the provinces have become so frequent of late, that the Emperor commands strict search to be made to discover all 'law-suit-exciting black-guards,' who fatten on feuds themselves have enkindled, and, when found, to punish them severely."

"Pekin, July 31, 1824.—In consequence of the excessive rains which commenced on the 16th instant, I commanded on the 25th that prayers should be offered for fair weather. This morning at day-break the clouds began to disperse, for which I feel the deepest thanks. I command this:

"One stick of Thibet incense be taken to my eldest son, that he may go to the 'Great Temple,' and, with piety and sincerity, prostrate himself, and return thanks; then let the altar be removed. Send also four sticks of Thibet incense to the Temples of the Seasons, the Winds, the Clouds, and Thunder Gods, and thanks be returned. Let the Priests who read prayers be rewarded by the court that superintends the imperial household.—Respect this."

In the end of July and the beginning of August, the rains were so excessive in the province of Chea Keang as to inundate the country, and some tracts of low land were completely under water, so that the people had to betake themselves to the hills; and it is further reported, that, in the above province, a hill had sunk, and a lake formed in its place; the distressed survivors wished to retire to Keang-see province, in search of a subsistence, but the Deputy Governor had sent supplies of money to the frontiers, and forbidden the admission of bands of beggars.

Sung-chung-tang, the aged companion of Lord Macartney, has been ordered to Jehol, to preside at a court of inquiry there.

"Canton, Sept. 17, 1823.—On the 10th inst. the treasurer waited on the Governor, and informed him that he was going to perform the autumnal sacrifice to the Namhoy God.

On the 11th, the Governor issued, on red paper, a proclamation announcing the congratulations to be paid, and ceremonies to be observed, on the 14th inst. being the Emperor's birth-day—a day sacred! The anniversary of one of the ten thousand years of his life!

On that day, at 4 o'clock in the morning, all the civil and military officers were required, in court dresses, to repair to the hall dedicated to his Majesty, and there perform the prostrations usual on such occasions; and to wear their court dresses three days before, and three days after the birth-day; but the 9th and 15th being anniversaries of the deaths of certain members of the imperial family, they are not to wear the garments of joy upon those days. However, to make up the full period of days, the court dresses are to be worn until the 19th of September.

On the 11th inst. the Governor, Foo-yuan, and all the civil and military officers of the city of Canton, repaired to the Temple of the Queen of Heaven, and performed the autumnal sacrifice before the idol.

Yen-lung, one of the commissioners of customs in the north, has reported to his majesty a deficiency in the receipt for the current year, of 118,000 taels. The Emperor takes occasion to censure all the commissioners, and orders the individual in question to pay the deficiency out of his own property.

WILL OF BONAPARTE.

The last will of Napoleon Bonaparte has just been published, in the form of a pamphlet, in French, and English, by Mr. Ridgeway of London. The following passage, appears to possess the chief interest in this very curious document:—

"Napoleon.—This 15th of April, 1821, at Longwood, Island of St. Helena. This is my testament, or act of my last will:—

"I die in the Apostolic Roman religion, in the bosom of which I was born more than fifty years since. It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine in the midst of the French people, whom I have loved so well. I have always had reason to be pleased with my dearest wife Maria Louisa. I retain for her, to my last moment, the tenderest sentiments; I beseech her to watch, in order to preserve my son from the snares which yet environ his infancy.

I recommend to my son never to forget that he was born a French Prince, and never to allow himself to become an instrument in the hands of the triumvirs who oppress the nations of Europe; He ought never to fight against France or to injure her in any manner; He ought to adopt my motto, 'Every thing for the French people.' I die prematurely assassinated by the English oligarchy and its ***. The English nation will not be slow in avenging me. The two unfortunate results of the invasion of France, when she had still so many resources, are to be attributed to the treason of Marmont, Augereau, Talleyrand, and La Fayette. I forgive them—may the posterity of France forgive them like me. I thank my good and excellent mother, the cardinal, by brothers and sisters, for the interest they have continued to feel for me. I pardon Louis for the libel which he published in 1820; It is replete with false assertions and falsified documents. I disavow the 'Manuscript of St. Helena,' and other works, under the title of 'Maxims, Sayings, &c.' which persons have been pleased to publish for the last six years. These are not the rules which have guided my life. I caused the Duke d'Enghien to be arrested and tried because the step was essential to the safety, interest, and honour of the French people, when the Count d'Artois was maintaining, by his confessions, sixty assassins in Paris. Under similar circumstances I would act in the same way."

The remainder of the will contains a very great number of bequests too long for insertion.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers, received at New-York.

On the 2d Aug. the degree of M. D. was conferred on 109 students in medicine by the university of Edinburgh.

The damage sustained by the recent inundations in Bohemia, amount, it is said, in only three of the circles of that kingdom to 1,080,000 florins. A large district of Switzerland, had also suffered by a hail storm.

The British government has ordered the establishment of regular Packets to Vera Cruz, Carthagena, and Laguira.

The prospect continued favorable for an abundant harvest in England and Ireland.

Various statements are given in the London papers of the capture of Ipsara. Those from Smyrna uniformly represent the Greeks to have behaved in a cowardly manner. One letter, of July 6th, says:—

"About 10 or 12 of the best Greek vessels with the richest Greeks on board with their families, and it is said the public treasure, escaped at the very onset of the business. They sailed out of port, telling their betrayed countrymen, that they would attack the Turks at another quarter of the island, and cause a division!" "All the fire ships, and about 12 or 14 armed vessels of the Greeks were destroyed (burnt) by the Turks, and 18 or 20 of the former struck their colors, and had the Turkish flag flying when the last accounts came away." "The fleet will go next to Samos, which will most likely be attacked in a very few days." "We have just learned officially that the island of Samos has sent in its submission to the Porte."

Another letter from Smyrna, dated the 10th of July, states that the Captain Pacha had 80 vessels, large and small, when he attacked the island of Ipsara, and having landed 14,000 men, it was unnecessary for the Turkish fleet to fire a gun. The sea was covered with the bodies of the Greeks, who endeavoured to escape in small boats and vessels so heavily laden, that they sunk.—The Albanian Greeks made some resistance, but were repulsed, after killing about 500 Turks, and they took refuge in the last fortress on the eastern side of the Island, which held out the whole day.

The Primates of the Island and the Senate had time to escape with their families in their own vessels, which were lying at Anti-Ipsara, whence they made sail. The Captain Pacha despatched some frigates after them, but without overtaking them. The Captain Pacha intends to proceed immediately to Samos, to Tina, and thence to Hydra, to complete by force the submission of the Greeks. He has sent a squadron before him to invite the islanders to submit voluntarily, and to prevent the effusion of blood.

It is again asserted that the Captain Pacha had sustained great loss in an action with the Greek fleet, after the destruction of Ipsara, and that the Derwish Pacha had lost the whole of his vanguard in an unsuccessful attempt to cross the pass at Thermopylæ.

The following is an extract of a letter from Trieste, dated the 4th of August.—"The success of the Turks against Ipsara has caused the greatest consternation in the Archipelago; and as treachery is supposed to have aided them in the attack, we are apprehensive they will rapidly proceed against the other islands, were they no doubt have many secret friends. The Greeks appear quite dismayed by the fall of Ipsara."

Speaking of the late disaster in Greece, a writer from Frankford observes—"The Albanese who betrayed the Ipsariots have reaped the due deserts of their treachery. All the springs of crime and intrigue are at this moment at work, and torrents of blood are about to flow. If the unfortunate Greeks be exterminated, it is to their fellow-christians that they will owe their deplorable end. European Christians transported the troops of the Captain Pacha, and their flags were seen in considerable numbers in the midst of his fleet. Christians were employed to treat with the Albanese who sold Ipsara. Christians themselves still sell their vessels to Mahomed Ali, Pacha of Egypt. Is it the policy of Europe that delivers up the Greeks to the Mussulman executioners?"

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Accident.—On Sunday last, as the new brig Cyno, Capt. H. King, was proceeding down the river, on her passage to Barbadoes, and when nearly opposite the Lazaretto, a seaman, named George Scott, fell overboard, while in the act of drawing a pail of water, and notwithstanding the exertions of those on board to save him, he was unfortunately drowned. We understand his body has not yet been found.

Suicide.—On Thursday morning early, a man hung himself, in his own house; his name is said to be John Underwood, by profession a painter; the cause of this rash act is attributed to intemperance and family broils.

Asher Miner, editor of the "*Correspondent and Farmer's Advertiser*," Doylestown, has disposed of his establishment to Messrs. Kramer and Morris, of this City. They enter upon their editorial duties on the 1st of October.

Explosion.—The powder mills of Messrs. Laflin & Loomis, in Lee, Mass. blew up, with a terrible explosion, on the 18th. There were about 7500 lbs in two houses, which tore every thing to pieces.—Four men were killed, and many buildings destroyed. A spark had got into the glazing house!

The total number of Baptists throughout the United States, is computed at present to be about 223,000. The increase during the last year was about 12000, which has been nearly the annual average increase since 1821. The number of associations of this denomination of christians is 184, among which are, 3594 churches and 2219 ministers.

A letter from Waynesboro, N. C. of the 20th inst. says,—"We have had no fair weather for nearly or quite three weeks.—Very little good fodder is saved, and the rot in the cotton is by half, worse than it ever was before. Our crops will not average a third of what was expected."

At Boston, on Friday, the thermometer stood at 84 deg.; and on Saturday at 59, making a change of temperature in twenty-four hours of 25 degrees.

It is stated in a late New-Orleans paper, that four ruffians entered the dwelling of a Mr. Sevoe, a cabinet maker of that city, residing at the foot of Gravier street, in the Fauxbourg St. Mary, and inhumanly murdered him, and robbed his house at an early hour in the evening.

A man who called himself Aaron Cummins, has been arrested at Portsmouth, N. H. on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Among a quantity of counterfeit bills found upon him, were 53 bills of $3, of the Commercial Bank of New Jersey, 50 bills of $5, of the Franklin Bank in New-York, 3 bills of $5, Eagle Bank, New Haven, and 14 of $5, Phœnix Bank, Hartford.

The last Lynchburg Herald states the death of Mr. John Camson of Patrick county—supposed to be the oldest man in that section of Virginia. He has outlived every relative, and has at last died after living 120 years."

A Turtle, seven feet long, and weighing 800 pounds, was taken off Cape Ann, on the 20th ult. and carried to Boston.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have determined to send, if possible, two vessels to Liberia, with emigrants, this fall—one to sail from James river, and the other from some point, further north, not yet designated.

The Columbus, from Quebec bound to England, got on shore on Betsiamitis Shoals, in the St. Lawrence, but was subsequently seen sailing down the river with a fair wind.

It is ascertained that there are at this time 12,400 steam engines in action in Great Britain, and that they are applied to almost every branch of labor.

Captain Black of the ship Emilia, from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool, together with his first mate and Steward, died on the passage, from eating Dolphin. The presence of poison can always be ascertained by putting a piece of silver in the kettle in which the fish is boiled.—The best way to avoid this danger is not eat the fish at all.

The late rains are said to have materially injured the crops in different parts of North Carolina.

The Connecticut Herald states that at the Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting at Hartford, Con. a judgment was rendered in favor of the U. States Bank for about 30,000 dollars and interest, from the commencement of the suit. The action was brought by the Bank against Arthur Magill, Cashier, and Joshua Stow and others, the sureties, on a bond given to secure the fidelity of the Cashier of the Branch bank at Middletown, Con.

The wheat crops in Upper and Lower Canada, are said to be of rather superior quality, and more than an average.

Connubial difficulties.—William Bennington, of Danville, Kentucky, lately cautioned the public against trusting his wife Tabitha, and charging her with having left his bed and board. Mrs. Tabitha Bennington, after acknowledging the pain it gives her to be engaged in newspaper publications, denies that she left her husband, but charges him flatly with having deserted her, after cruelly beating her with a hickory, and spoiling all her gowns and ruffles; and further that the bed he speaks of belongs to her. As to the caution respecting credit, Tabitha states that no person who knows him would credit him for one cent.

Flax Machine.—A Mr. Roumage, of New York, has advertised that he has invented a Machine for dressing Flax, by which (with only a half-size machine) a man and a boy may break 400 weight of flax in a day. The flax is taken to the machine without preparation, and by a simple operation, is broken without injury to the fibre. The bleaching is effected by another process, and, also without resorting to acids or corrosives, is prepared for manufacturing.

On Thursday the 9th ult. the inhabitants of Greersburgh (Penn.) and its vicinity, rose in arms to avert the threatened ravages of an innumerable army of squirrels, which had commenced the work of destruction on the neighbouring cornfields.—The attack began about half past seven o'clock—the two divisions were led on by Messrs. Scroggs and M'Clymonds, and the warfare continued till seven in the evening, when the fruits of this enterprize were the death of three hundred and twenty-three of these destructive little animals.

The Cincinnati Ohio Advertiser gives a flattering account of the growth of that city, which but a few years since was appropriately denominated the city of the wilderness.—There are this season building 87 houses, mostly brick, containing 134 tenements—they have ten steam boats, the tonnage of which amounts to 1846 tons, that ply up and down the river with freight and passengers; and other improvements are progressing in an equal ratio.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.—A Powder Mill, near the Ætna Works, about six miles from the city, lately erected by Colonel Joseph Jamieson, was blown up on Saturday evening. The report of the explosion was tremendous and terrific, and was severely felt at the farm of the writer, about two miles distant, where it was supposed to be an earthquake. We were informed it contained about 1000 weight of powder; a building, in the vicinity, not injured, contained about a ton and a half.

Havana.—By the schooner Cadmus, Captain Hamilton, arrived at Baltimore, in twelve days from Havana, we learn that for three days previous to his sailing, an embargo had been laid, in consequence of an expedition having been fitted out, consisting of armed launches, for the suppression of piracy—information having been received that many piratical boats were on the coast to the windward of Havana. It was richly at Havana.

There were 47 deaths by yellow fever in Charleston, S. C. from the 12th to the 19th September, which is said to be four more than has ever been reported as having died of the same disease in that city, in one week, for many years past; and in addition to this number there were four or five brought to town for interment, who died of that disease, during the week, on Sullivan's Island.

New Orleans.—The Sickness maintained its afflicting course on the 31st of August, without any appearance of amendment; and it appears by official reports, that some few of the native citizens, and persons for years accustomed to the climate, have fallen victims.

An officer who was engaged in the war against the Ashantees, but who has recently arrived in England, gives the following account of the system of warfare pursued by the Ashantees:

"When the Ashantees advance to make an attack, they form their troops in several contiguous columns, according to the nature of the ground, march forward with great celerity, and, when arrived within the range of musket shot, the head platoons of each column immediately fire, wheel outwards to the right and left by sub divisions, so as to uncover the heads of their respective columns, and commence loading. The columns then advance, and the front platoons fire, wheel outward as their preceding platoons did, load on the flanks of the columns, and re-form in the rear of their respective columns. By this manœuvre an incessant fire is kept up by all the columns in advancing. Should they experience a repulse, and find themselves pressed upon in their retreat, the columns rapidly disperse, and re-assemble in former order at a named position in the rear.—The columns are thus prepared to commence a fresh attack."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1824.

On Thursday morning, the 23d ult. Gen La Fayette left the city of New York, for New Jersey, where his reception was such as was to be expected from a people, who "in the times that tried men's souls," were as true to the good cause, as the needle is to the north. Three thousand Infantry, and five hundred Horse, were paraded on the Green at Newark. Bowers and triumphal arches were erected in several places. Twenty-four females, the beauty of the surrounding country, strewed the path with roses, and chaunted odes, composed for the occasion. A very impressive address was delivered, and a very feeling and affectionate reply made. The burgo-masters of the little village of Bergen and its train of residents, turned out and presented the General with a beautiful walking cane, made out of an apple-tree, under which Washington and La Fayette had reposed in 1779. The General dined with Governor Ogden, and spent the evening with him at Elizabethtown.

On Friday the General pursued his route, which lay through several respectable towns, in all of which he was received in the most enthusiastic manner.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday last the General entered Trenton, attended by Gov. Williamson, and a large number of citizens. There he was met by Aquila A. Browne, Esq. the delegate from the Philadelphia Committee, who made definitive arrangements for his visit and escort to this city.—Two splendid triumphal arches, richly ornamented, were erected in Trenton. On each side of the principal one, was a ship—the one representing "Le Bonne Mere," the ship in which the General first landed in America, and the other the Cadmus, in which he made his last passage to our happy shores. After passing through the principal streets, the General was conducted to the State House, at the gate of which was erected the triumphal arch under which General Washington passed, on his journey to New York, to be inaugurated as President of the United States. Fortunately it had been carefully preserved, and was now brought forth in honour of the only man living, who, next to Washington, most deserved the honour. Here the General was met by twenty-four young ladies in white, with waist ribands, on each of which, in front, was printed the name of one of the states. The General was highly pleased with this display, and, without intending any reflection upon the Sovereign Congress, playfully remarked, that the States were never so well represented before. An appropriate ode was sung by this beautiful choir, when the General was conducted to the Legislative Hall, where he was received by the Mayor, (Judge M'Neely,) and the Corporation, and an address delivered suitable to the occasion. After various introductions, the General was conducted to Bispham's Hotel, where a splendid dinner was prepared by the Corporation. In the evening he joined the Cincinnati with whom he supped. Before entering Trenton, in an adjoining field, he reviewed the military assembled in that place, about 3000. An address was delivered by Gen. Stryker, on the part of the Militia of the State, to which Gen. La Fayette returned the following very flattering reply:

"I have been doubly happy, my dear General, in the fine appearance of the patriotic troops of this state, and in the testimonies of their kindness to me. Let me here remember that to the gallantry of the Jersey Militia, I was in great part indebted for the military success of my youth, at Gloucester in 1777. My new obligations combine with the old ones to excite feelings of affection and gratitude, of which I beg you to accept, and transmit the most cordial expression."

On Sunday morning he went to the Presbyterian Church, and in the afternoon visited Joseph Bonaparte, with whom he spent two hours. It was an interesting meeting—both were deeply affected, and warmly embraced each other. Returning to Trenton, the General dined with Col.

...n about half past seven o'clock ... were led on by Messrs. Scrog... ..., and the warfare continued ... ...ning, when the fruits of this ent... ...rth of three hundred and twent... ...structive little animals.

...i Ohio Advertiser gives a flatte... ...e growth of that city, which b... ...e was appropriately denominate... ...vilderness.—There are this se... ...houses, mostly brick, containin... ...—they have ten steam boat... ...which amounts to 1846 tons, th... ...n the river with freight and pa... ...her improvements are progres... ...atio.

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...ing Post.

...ADELPHIA.

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...with Governor Williamson and suite,

...o'clock on Monday morning the General ...ton, and at the particular request of the ...committee, Gov. Williamson accom... ...across the river, where he was receiv... ...Shulze and suite, and an escort of two ...and fifty cavalry, under the command of ...Smith. The General was addressed by ...Shulze, in the following terms of cordial ...to the State:

...La Fayette,

...citizens of Pennsylvania behold, with the ...intense feeling and exalted regard, the illus... ...friend and companion of Washington. ...sentiments of the highest veneration and ...we receive the early and great bene... ...of the United States, the Philanthropist and ...of both hemispheres. The sincere and ...joy which your arrival has diffused over ...ation is no where more deeply felt, than in ...sylvania, whose fields and streams are ren... ...memorable by your achievements; whose ...were the followers of your standard, and ...witnesses of your sacrifices, and toils, in the ...of American liberty. The eventful scenes ...useful life are engraven on our hearts.— ...has rejoiced at your successes, and sym... ...with your sorrows. With ardent plea... ...we have ever observed your strenuous exer... ...as the friend of man; and whilst your great ...ces, rendered in the cause of humanity, have ...manded our admiration, the purity of your ...has insured the love and affection of Ame... ...ns. With the best feelings of the heart we ...approach you, with the assurance that, if any ...could add to our happiness on this interest... ...occasion, it would be the hope of enjoying ...distinguished honour of your permanent re... ...ence among us, and that a long and splendid ...of usefulness may be closed in the State whose ...has been moistened with your blood, gene... ...ly shed in the cause of virtue, liberty and in... ...endence.

...The General made, in return, the following ...propriate reply:

...On the happy moment, long and eagerly wished ...when I once more tread the soil of Pennsyl... ...I find in her affectionate welcome, so kind... ...expressed by her first magistrate, a dear recol... ...tion of past favours and a new source of de... ...ful gratifications. The very names of this ...e and her capital, recal to the mind those ...nthropic and liberal sentiments, which have ...ked every step of her progress.

...Pennsylvania has been the theatre of the most ...portant events: a partaker in the arduous toils ...meritorious sacrifices, which have insured the ...cess of our glorious, and fruitful Revolution. ...particularly thank you, sir, for your gratifying ...tion of my personal obligations to the Penn... ...vania line; nor will I ever forget, that on Penn... ...vanian ground, not far from this spot, I en... ...ed for the first time, the delight to find my... ...under American tents, and in the family of ...r beloved Commander in Chief. Now, sir, ...ennsylvania is in full possession, and reaps all ...prosperities, and happy consequences of that ...at national union, of those special institutions, ...ich by offering in a self-governed people, the ...st perfect example of social order that ever ...isted, have reduced to absurdity, and ridicule, ...e anti-popular arguments of pretended states... ...in other countries. In whatever manner I ...be disposed of, by the duties and feelings in ...ich you have been pleased to sympathise, I ...ll ever rank this day among the most fortunate ...my life; and while I beg your Excellency per... ...ally to accept my cordial acknowledgments, I ...re the honour to offer to you, as Governor of ...State, a tribute of my profound gratitude and ...spectful devotion to the Citizens of Pennsylva...

...On the route to the city, and from Trenton to ...stol, the roads were lined with the yeomanry of ...e country, and with its females. Every where ...clamations announced his approach. One deep ...of enthusiasm possessed all hearts, and ani... ...ed all minds. Gov. Shulze modestly declined ...cepting the honor of a seat in the carriage with ...e General. The cavalcade arrived at Frankford ...7 o'clock in the evening; and a letter says, that ...n presented that night, a scene of unrivalled ...endour and joy. A brilliant and tasteful illu... ...ation—an immense crowd of spectators—the ...ty of the decoration—the elegance of the arch ...the mingling of tongues—the laughing of voices ...the delightful music—the shouts and benedic... ...ns of multitudes—all contributed to render the ...val of the illustrious La Fayette one of those ...ts which a people do not easily forget. The ...eral passed through Frankford and arrived at ...arsenal at a quarter past seven, accompanied ...the Governor and suite; and after receiving ...warm gratulations of the throng, retired to ...just his dress, but re-appeared in a short time. ...eral ladies were introduced to him immediate ...on his arrival; whom he received with his usual ...ability and benevolence of manner. The fol... ...ing is a copy of the address of the Burgesses ...Frankford:

General LA FAYETTE,—The Burgesses and Com... ...ttee, deputed by the citizens of Frankford, to ...communicate to you the deep gratitude that they ...e proud to feel for the important services which ...u have rendered to this country, in a period of ...inous gloom, and almost hopeless peril, and ...e universal veneration which they entertain for ...e principles that have uniformly guided your ...blic and private actions, respectfully tender to ...u their united congratulations on your safe and ...elcome arrival in the vicinity of this borough.— ...the organs of conveyance to you, the senti... ...nts by which, in common with their fellow ci... ...ns, they are animated on this happy and inter... ...ing occasion, we shall ever bear in proud re... ...membrance the day which has conferred upon us ...signal honour which we now enjoy.

ENTRY INTO PHILADELPHIA.

We weave the wreath, we pour the wine,
Where smiles like sparkling sunbeams shine!
And hail the thousands fondly met
To greet thee, matchless La Fayette!

...he incidents of Tuesday, have added a proud ...ch in the historic page of Philadelphia—in ...recollections of the oldest inhabitants, or the ...cords of the memorable events which have tran... ...red, there is none in the annals of this metro ...lis that will bear comparison with the public ...ception given to Gen. La Fayette on the occa... ...n of his triumphal entry into our city. As to ...e immense crowds which thronged every ave... ...e through which the procession passed, the ...endor of the whole appearance, the unanimity, ...rdiality of sentiment and order which prevailed ...roughout, among citizens and soldiers, we defy ...e history of Rome, in her proudest day, to pro... ...ce a parallel. The good feelings which have ...en thus called into action, by the renewal of our ...edges of attachment and gratitude to the pa... ...ots of the revolution, we hope to see cherished ...ong us: they evince more than any other circum... ...nce, the respect and love which is felt for our ...end—the friend of the people—the immortal LA FAYETTE! It would be impossible to succeed, ...re we to attempt to give an adequate idea of the ...ene which was presented on this never-to-be-forgotten day. It would be an herculean task for ...graphic pen. The materials which we have put ...gether to gratify our readers, are collected from ...e best sources, and may be relied on as sub... ...stantially correct. We make no apology for oc... ...cupying so large a portion of our paper with the ...tails of Tuesday's proceedings. They will be ...handed down from father to son, as a rich legacy, ...to show posterity that all Republics have not been ...ungrateful to those who stepped forward in the ...hour of adversity to shield a brave people from ...the chains of tyranny and oppression.

...At an early hour, all the mounted officers of the ...city and county of Philadelphia, besides the Major ...and Brigadier Generals not on duty, from Pennsyl... ...vania, and several from New-Jersey, Delaware, &c. together with some veterans who had fought the battles of the revolution, waited on Maj. Gen. Cadwallader, and proceeded with him to the appointed place, where they arrived at about 9 o'clock. Many of the different societies previously organised, were already on the ground, and in good order, formed in the respective stations assigned to them. —Pursuant to the previous orders of the Major General, the First Division of Troops formed their line in Rush's field, enclosing an area of fifty-four acres. The Division had been reinforced by detachments from many of the other counties and from New-Jersey. The whole Line was formed at the hour of designation. The Harrisburg Cavalry formed the Body Guard of the Governor of Pennsylvania. The first County and first City Troop were detailed for the Body Guard of La Fayette.—The whole line formed three sections of an hollow square, and two flanks of a fourth, between which two flanks was the entrance into the field, which was guarded by a corps of Cavalry, and by the detachment of La Fayette Grays, detailed as a Main Guard, from Col. Watmough's Regiment of Infantry.—Nearly at the hour of appointment, the approach of the General, suite, and escort from the Arsenal, where he had rested the night previous, was announced by a numerous band of trumpets and the distant shouts of the myriads that swarmed to the spot.—As the General entered the field, a salute was fired from Col. Prevost's battalion of Artillery.—It is proper here to apprise the interested reader, that the whole area of 54 acres was perfectly clear of Citizens, who all formed themselves in an orderly manner on the rear of the line, and consequently every beholder, soldier or citizen, could see every thing.—The carriage of the Governor of New Jersey first entered the field, afterwards followed that of the Governor of Pennsylvania and suite, and next those of the Committee of Philadelphia; then came the splendid barouche that bore LA FAYETTE and the venerable Judge PETERS, owned by one of our wealthy citizens, and politely loaned for the occasion. The barouche itself is of a beautiful yellow, lined with cream-coloured cloth, trimmed with light blue trimming. It was drawn by six superb horses of a cream colour, with rich shining black harness glittering with silver. The dress of the two postillions corresponded to the barouche and horses, being a light blue coat, yellow buckskin small-clothes and white topped boots. The driver's dress was the same. The outriders were similarly arrayed, with the addition of gorgeous yellow housings upon their horses.—The ground in the centre of the field where the General alighted was much higher than any other on which the troops were formed, and consequently afforded him a commanding view on his first entrance.—It was really a glorious sight—throughout the whole area not a soldier was seen beyond his proper bounds, and the orders were obeyed in the most prompt manner.—The General having returned to the point of entrance after the first salutation, he there alighted, and the barouche then returned to the centre again.—The word being given, the whole line, amounting to about 10,000, presented arms, and the General, supported by Governor Shulze and Major General Cadwallader on the right, and Captain Dallas on the left, followed by the aids of Major General Cadwallader, commenced the review.—Having inspected the troops around the whole line, the General mounted to review the officers, who constituted a line of several hundred yards in length. Arriving on the right of this line, General Cadwallader, who accompanied the barouche on horseback, observed,—"These are the General Officers of Pennsylvania, not on duty, who have assembled to pay you their respects." To which Gen. La Fayette, rising in his carriage, replied,—"Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in meeting you here to-day. I feel very grateful for your attentions. I thank you for them, and shall bear them in remembrance."—Having reviewed this line, the General again dismounted, and received the marching salute, under the command of General Cadwallader, and expressed great satisfaction with the appearance and conduct of the troops.—The General then re-ascended his barouche, and the order for taking up the line of march was given. The different societies had formed in open order, and extended from the first arch, in the Northern Liberties, a distance of three miles. The first brigade passed on between the ranks of the societies; the societies then fell into their respective places, the second brigade followed, and the whole procession was closed by the corps of the New-Jersey Cavalry.—As the General moved from the ground, the air was rent by the acclamations of the people. The concourse of people from the city to the parade ground, was immense. Thousands and thousands were on foot—the roads and streets were almost blocked up with carriages of every description, filled with ladies and gentlemen richly habited, and affording a most splendid and delightful spectacle. There was, throughout the whole of this immense mass of people, the utmost order and decorum. A great number of extra officers had been employed by the police, but they were unnecessary. A deep, though joyous silence of admiration prevailed throughout, interrupted only by bursts of admiration.—The Printers, as he passed, threw into the barouche from a Press in the road, copies of a beautiful Ode, by James N. Barker, Esq. written for the occasion.—Arrived at Fourth street, in the Northern Liberties, the procession passed under an arch thrown across the street, supported by two lesser arches over the side walks. Over the principal arch were thirteen stars, large and brilliant, representing the thirteen original states. The inscription upon this arch, was,—"A Nation's thanks to Freedom's Friend." At the corner of Vine and Fourth streets, stood another splendid triumphal arch, constructed, apparently, of massive hewn stone. The arch was formed by thirteen blocks, each bearing the name of one of the original states, with the name and arms of Pennsylvania on the Key Stone. The motto was as follows: "The Sons of Freemen welcome the Hero who 'burned to shed his best blood in the cause of liberty.'" On the left of the base, was painted a female figure, with the inscription—"Prosperity the result of Industry." On the right, the figure of the Genius of Liberty, with this motto—"Liberty the result of bravery." On the reverse of the arch, were the same representations, together with the figures "1781" on the base or column, together with the names of Warren, Montgomery, Mercer, Wooster, De Kalb, Lincoln, Wayne. On the right, the figures, "1776," with the names on the column, of Hancock, S. Adams, Franklin, Morris, M'Kean, Sullivan, Putnam and Hamilton. On the right of the arch were twenty-four beautiful girls, of nearly equal ages, dressed in white, with garlands of flowers on their heads, and blossoms in their hands, which they strewed in the path after singing, "See the Conquering Hero comes." On the left were twenty-four boys, dressed in black, who were prepared with an address, but were not permitted to deliver it, in consequence of the arrangements of the corporation.—A very splendid arch was prepared to greet the General, at the corner of Fourth and Race streets, the most remarkable circumstance attached to which was, that on its top there was mounted in all its natural majesty, a living eagle.

When the General crossed the city line, the event was announced by a salute from the John Adams. The crowd now became immense and the shouts were ten times redoubled. The variety of circumstances under which he passed along, tended to render the whole transaction equally grand and affecting—The deep-mouthed cannon roared their loud and warlike welcome—the soul startling trump breathed forth its clear and martial all-hail—harmonious music floated along the air—the gay, the shrill, the rapturous notes of the fife ascended aloft—the drums rolled their accordant battle sound—the bells "pealed the notes Omnipotent to charm"—but resonent over every other sound was heard redoubled and predominant the well-known name of the object of a nation's rapture, with a deafening power, that caused our ears to tingle—Huzza!—La Fayette!—La Fayette! sprang from the voices of a multitude that rolled on—and on—and on—like wave after wave of the ocean in numbers that we shall not presume to name—La Fayette! beat in every grateful heart—La Fayette hung on every lip—La Fayette burst from every tongue—La Fayette glowed on every cheek—La Fayette glistened in every swimming eye—La Fayette swelled on every gale.

The procession entered the city in the following order: A cavalcade of one hundred citizens, mounted. One hundred field and staff officers, mounted. Sixty cavalry, in the form of a hollow square. A band of musicians, mounted. A corps of one hundred and sixty cavalry. A detachment of artillery, with four pieces of ordnance. A brigade of infantry, of near 2000 men, including one or two companies of riflemen, all in uniform. The committee of arrangements, in carriages. Gen. La Fayette, accompanied by his Honor Judge Peters, in a barouche, with six cream colored horses, out-riders in livery, mounted on horses of the same color—Gov. Shulze and suite, in a barouche and four brown horses. Gov. Williamson and suite, of New-Jersey, in a like carriage and brown horses. Two other carriages with distinguished individuals—One hundred and fifty revolutionary heroes, drawn in three cars of great magnitude, with four horses each, trimmed with white and red, and the cars decorated with evergreens, flags, and emblematical descriptions. Each soldier wore the revolutionary cockade. On one side of the first car, in large gold letters, were the words, "Defenders of our Country;" on the other, "The Survivors of 1776;" in front, "Washington;" in the rear, "La Fayette."—After these came the different trades and societies: the Red Men of Pennsylvania on the right, the Painters, the Umbrella Makers the La Fayette Association, the Young Men of the City and County, the Cordwainers, the Weavers, the Young Men of the City between 16 and 20 years of age, the True Republican Society of the City and county, the Washington and Fayette Society, the Rope Makers, the Young Men of Southwark, the Ship Carpenters of Kensington and Southwark, the Young Men Mechanics, the Painters, the Young Mechanics, the German American Beneficial Society, the Coopers, the Butchers, on horseback, the Waggoners Carters and Draymen on Horses, the Citizens and Farmers. The whole city seemed to have arrayed itself in all its glory and beauty and strength, at once to witness and adorn the majesty of the spectacle. The houses in some places were actually damaged in the attempt to make them convenient for beholding the procession—sashes and even fan lights over the doors were taken out—and along the whole line, hundreds of stages were erected and rented at a certain price per seat. It was remarkable that while the ground was covered with men, the windows and doors above were filled with females.—The fashionable part of our city seemed determined to exhibit the perfection of taste, in the beauty of the decoration of their persons. The waving of handkerchiefs from hundreds of snowy hands was incessant. As the General passed the United States Bank, the Patriots of '76, each bearing his banner with 76 in large letters upon it, encountered his gaze. The effect was electrical.—The Patriots cheered him as he passed, waving their banners, and the General rose, and saluted them most respectfully with three low bows. In Chesnut street, wreathes were cast by the ladies to the Barouche, as it passed. When he arrived at the Arch, the First Brigade formed double line facing inward, and presented arms. The General passed up, followed by the Committee, and alighted under the Arch, passed through it, and was received on the walk by the Committee. The Civic Arch which crosses Chesnut street in front of the Hall of Independence is constructed of frame work covered with canvass, and painted in perfect imitation of stone. The plan and general features are somewhat similar to the triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus, at Rome. Its dimensions are 45 feet front by 12 feet in depth, embracing a basement story of the doric order from which the great arch springs, to the height of 24 feet above the pavement of the street. The spandrils or abutments on each front are decorated with figures of Fame, painted in basso relievo, having their arms extended and mutually holding a civic wreath over the key-stone of the Arch. The wings on each side of the centre arch of the Ionic order, being decorated with niches and statues representing Liberty, Victory, Independence, and Plenty, each having appropriate mottos inscribed in corresponding pannels. The whole of the building is surmounted by an Entablature 30 feet from the pavement, and supports a flight of steps, in the centre, upon which is placed the arms of the city, executed in a masterly manner by Mr. Sully. On each side of the arms are placed the statues of Justice and Wisdom, with their appropriate emblems, sculptured by Mr. Rush in his best manner. This truly imposing and highly decorative work of art, was designed by Mr. Strickland and executed under his superintendance by Messrs. Warren, Darley and Jefferson, scene painters of the New Theatre. The superficial surface of painted canvass amounts to upwards of 3,000 square feet.

After the General had been received by the Committee, he walked on the covered way prepared for him to the door of the Hall of Independence, the people rending the air with acclamations.—The Hall has been fitted up in the most splendid manner. The Room is 40 feet square, the walls and ceiling painted with stone colour, the windows hung with scarlet and blue drapery studded with stars. In the east side stands a statue of the immortal Washington, in a recess which was formerly occupied by the Chair of the Speaker of the first Congress. Behind the statue there is an azure star drapery suspended from spears and wreaths. To the right and left of the statue hangs the Portraits of William Penn, Franklin and Robert Morris and Francis Hopkinson. The intermediate spaces are filled with the Portraits of Greene, Wayne, Montgomery, Hamilton, Gates, Rochambeau, Charles Carrol, of Carrolton, and Gov. M'Kean. Over the door of entrance is placed the celebrated Portrait of Washington by R. Peale, relieved on each side by crimson and azure drapery suspended from spears and laurel wreaths. On the right and left of the entrance are placed the Portraits of Jefferson, Hancock, Adams, Madison, Monroe, and the venerable Charles Thompson.—On the north and south the windows are draped to the floor with crimson and azure, the carpet of similar colours, and the furniture of mahogany tastefully and appropriately disposed. The General was introduced into the Hall so celebrated in our National Annals, amidst the reiterated and redoubled peals of joy from the multitude. The Mayor then addressed him as follows:—

GENERAL,

The Citizens of Philadelphia welcome to their homes, the patriot who has long been dear to their hearts. Grateful at all times for the enjoyment of a free government, they are, on this occasion, peculiarly anxious but unable to express a deep felt sentiment of pure affection towards those venerable men whose martial and civic virtues, under Providence, have conferred upon themselves and their descendants, this mighty blessing. Forty-eight years ago, in this city, and in this hallowed Hall, which may emphatically be called the Birthplace of Independence, a convention of men, such as the world has rarely seen, pre-eminent for talents and patriotism, solemnly declared their determination to assume for themselves the right of Self Government, and that they and their posterity should thenceforth assert their just rank among the nations of the earth.—A small, but cherished band of those who breasted the storm and sustained the principles thus promulgated to the world still remain.—In the front rank of these worthies, History will find, and we now delight to honour, General LA FAYETTE, whose whole life has been devoted to the cause of freedom and to the support of the unalienable rights of man.

GENERAL—Many of your Co-patriots have passed away; but the remembrance of their virtues and their services shall never pass from the minds of this people—theirs is an imperishable fame: the property of ages yet to come—but we turn from the fond recollection of the illustrious dead to hail with heart-felt joy the illustrious living—and again bid welcome, most kindly and affectionately welcome, to the Guest of the Nation, the Patriot La Fayette.

To this address the General replied:

My entrance through this fair and great city amidst the most solemn and affecting recollections, and under all the circumstances of a welcome which no expression could adequately acknowledge, has excited emotions of my heart, in which are mingled the feelings of nearly fifty years. Here, Sir, within these sacred walls, by a council of wise and devoted patriots, and in a style worthy of the deed itself, was boldly declared the independence of these vast United States, which, while it anticipated the independence, and I hope the republican independence of the whole American hemisphere, has begun, for the civilized world, the era of a new and of the only true social order founded on the unalienable rights of man, the practibility and advantages of which are every day admirably demonstrated by the happiness and prosperity of your populous city. Here, Sir, was planned the formation of our virtuous, brave, and revolutionary army, and the providential inspiration received, that gave command to our beloved matchless Washington. But these and many other remembrances are mingled with a deep regret for the numerous cotemporaries, for the great and good men, whose loss we have remained to mourn. It is to their services, Sir, to your regard for their memory, to your knowledge of the friendships I have enjoyed, that I refer the greatest part of the honors here and elsewhere received, much superior to my individual merit. It is also under the auspices of their venerated names, as well as under the impulse of my own sentiments, that I beg you, Mr. Mayor, you gentlemen of both councils, and all the citizens of Philadelphia, to accept the tribute of my affectionate respect and profound gratitude.

The Judges of the Courts, the Cincinnati, Governor of Louisiana, and many distinguished strangers were then introduced to him. Among others he recognised his old friend and companion in arms, Col. Forrest, who burst into a flood of tears, and was so completely overwhelmed with emotion as to be compelled to retire. Colonel Forrest, it is well known, behaved with great gallantry at the head of his Regiment in the Revolutionary War, and was struck in the arm by a ball that knocked him off his horse. At five, the General left the Hall, followed through the State House Yard into Walnut street, by the Mayor, Corporation, the Judges, and other distinguished persons to the barouche. The Main Guard, consisting of the first Company Washington Guards, Capt. Charles S. Smith, Washington Grays, Capt. Childs, La Fayette Grays, Capt. Billington, and three Companies from Col. Geyer's Regiment, saluted as he passed.—They then fell into column by filing to the rear, and the whole body, under command of Colonel Williams, proceeded to the Quarters of the General at the Mansion House.

In the evening, the General waited on several distinguished ladies of his former acquaintance.—At half past six o'clock the city was in a blaze of light, with splendid transparencies in many of the streets. Many of our wealthy citizens arrayed their windows with beautiful ornaments of marble and alabaster, and decorated them in a charming manner, with flowers of various hues, and lamps of gorgeous colours. The United States' Bank was a perfect anomaly in illumination, and surpassed any thing we ever saw or heard of. The lights were so arranged as not to be seen at all, and the doors being thrown open, so as to discover the interior, the whole building presented the enchanting appearance of a palace of transparent marble. There was a sprinkling of rain about seven o'clock—just enough to lay the dust. But four persons were taken up during the night and brought before the Mayor. There was not so much as a pane of glass broken, by design, in the City and Liberties. Very few, if any cases of inebriety, were observed. The number of troops paraded, as reported to the Inspector General, was ten thousand. In line, two deep, they extended two miles and a quarter.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the General received visits at the Hall of Independence, from noon until three o'clock. A part of each day was appropriated for the presentation of addresses. On Wednesday afternoon about five, he dined with the Corporation and about two hundred guests at the Mansion House Hotel. In the evening he joined a small party at the house of Dr. Beasely, Provost of the University, and thence went to the elegant mansion of General Cadwallader, where he remained until midnight, with a number of distinguished persons, chiefly military officers, assembled by the Major General to meet him. A band of music stationed near the door, played appropriate airs. On Thursday he dined with the Governor of Pennsylvania, at Head's Hotel. This day he dines at the Masonic Hall, with his Masonic brethren.

This morning the General visited the Navy Yard. A civic procession was formed on the occasion in Third street, with the right on South street, displaying southwardly, under the direction of the following gentlemen: Samuel Humphreys, chief marshal; Richard Palmer, Ebenezer Ferguson, Joshua Raybold, Robert O'Neil, George L. Eyre, and Alexander J. Reed. The line of march was taken up about nine o'clock

General LA FAYETTE will leave this city on Tuesday afternoon, lodge at Old Chester, and proceed by way of Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington City, Mount Vernon, and Richmond, so as to arrive at Yorktown by the 19th of October, the anniversary of the battle at that place. The Baltimore Committee of Arrangement have announced in the newspapers that they expect him to arrive there on the morning of the 7th of this month.

The following order has been made known to the troops which paraded on Tuesday last, by Gen. Cadwallader's Aid-de-camp, Thos. W. Morris, Esq.

The Major General is requested by General LA FAYETTE to communicate to the troops paraded in review yesterday, his "most affectionate and grateful acknowledgments for the kind and cordial marks of attachment and respect exhibited towards him in his reception by the line."

The approbation of the illustrious personage, whom the nation delights to honour, was expressed in terms to which every officer and man would have listened with pride and delight. The invited corps were especially pointed out to the General's attention, and were remarked by him as contributing their full share to the brilliancy of the display.

In Virginia the Executive have agreed to appropriate 6000 dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the fete at York on the 19th October. In the interior of Alabama, a ball and public dinner have been given to celebrate the arrival of our guest.

The circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Mary Lister, wife of Capt. James Lister, who died on Tuesday last, were truly melancholy—in the morning she was sufficiently well to prepare her daughter and little son for seeing the procession attending on General LA FAYETTE, and expected to be able to see the illumination in her immediate neighborhood in the evening herself, but alas! her children and friends returning joyful and happy from viewing the entry of our country's illustrious defender, found her a cold corpse, with a living new born infant, never to feel the embraces of a mother.

The carrier for the N. E. District has been changed. We regret the necessity of again apologising to our patrons in that quarter, for the irregularity with which they have received their papers for a few weeks back, but we hope the evil will speedily be remedied, as a person is engaged whom we have reason to believe will give every satisfaction.

An election was held yesterday, in the different wards in the city, for Inspectors of the General Election. Ten wards have elected Federal Republicans and the other four Democratic Republicans.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening, the 27th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr JOHN WIDDIFIELD, merchant, to Miss CHRISTIANA M. daughter of John Singer, Esq.

On Thursday evening, the 15th ult. by the Rev. Michael Hurley, Mr. CHARLES M'GLINSY, to Miss ANN HOLDERNESS all of this city.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr WILLIAM FLANAGAN, to Miss ELIZABETH MARY DAVENPORT, daughter of the late James Davenport.

On Sunday evening, the 26th ult. by Alderman Samuel Badger, Mr. JOSEPH DIXON, to Mrs. LETITIA BIGGIN, both of this city.

DIED,

On Thursday afternoon, MARTHA CRAIG, daughter of Samuel Craig.

On Friday, aged 24, JOHN LLOYD BARKER, jr. Printer, Grandson of General John Barker.

On Friday morning, Mrs. MARIE LAWRENCE CARRIERE, consort of M. Marie Dominique Jacques d'Orie.

On Friday, after a short but severe illness, Mr. WILLIAM JAMES WALLACE.

On the 29th August, at New Orleans, Mr. L. DICKINSON, Architect, late of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. SUSAN COLEMAN, in the 36th year of her age.

On the 29th ult. ANN A. daughter of Peter Wright, China Merchant, aged 10 years and nine months.

On the 28th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH VAN BLUNK, wife of Richard Van Blunk, aged 55.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. DEBORAH ANN, aged 27, wife of Mr Peter Hay, one of the editors of the Sentinel.

On the 28th ult. in Penn township, MARIA, daughter of David Lentz.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult. at his seat in Frankford, Mr. LEWIS D. CARPENTIER.

On the 25th inst. at Tuckerton, New-Jersey, ALLEN RIDGWAY.

On Wednesday, the 29th inst. Mrs. ELIZA BECKEL, wife of Mr. Godfrey Beckel.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. JOSEPH COOPER, son of Mr. Conrad Cooper, aged 27.

On Monday evening, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. HANNAH EVANS.

On the 27th ult. aged 70, JOHN M'CULLOGH, formerly Bookseller of this city.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	49	28	77
New York,	42	43	85
Baltimore,	18	19	37

Among the deaths in Philadelphia, were 24 children under five years of age. In New-York, there were 33—and in Baltimore 15.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 29. Brig Comet, Strow, Kingston, Jam. via Hampton Roads, Coffee.
Brig Envoy, Cabot, Boston, for Leghorn and Calcutta.
Oct. 1. Ship Montezuma, Potts, Liverpool, 46 days, Mdze.
Ship Julius Cæsar, French, Liverpool, 36 days, Mdze.
Schr. Tom, Tatem, Alvarado, 30 days, Cochineal.
Schr. Jane, Round, Port-au-Prince, 18 days, Coffee.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 25. Brig Levant, Davis, St. Thomas
Brig Java, Proctor, Batavia.
Brig James & Mary, Morgan, Pernambuco.
Schr. Hugh Seymour, Dickenson, Aux Cayes.
Schr. Arinthia Bell, Fearson, Curracoa.
27. Ship Thomas Scattergood, M'Caulley, Canton.
Ship Pacific, Graham, Canton.
Brig Cyno, King, Barbadoes.
30. Brig James Coulter, Ferguson, Laguira.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

CIRCUS.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.

THIS EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1824.

IN honour of the arrival of the Illustrious LA FAYETTE, the front of the Circus will be brilliantly illuminated, and a superb Emblematical Transparency exhibited.

2d Night of La Fayette; or the Fortress of Olmutz.

The performance to commence with a NEW GRAND CAVALCADE.

Second time here, a new Ballet Dance, under the direction of Mr. Parker, called THE STORM; or, American Tars on Shore.

HORSEMANSHIP by Master Sweet.

SLACK ROPE, by Mr. STOKER, who will go through his wonderful performances.

STILL VAULTING—By the whole troop of Flying Phenomena, assisted by Masters Sweet and Spencer—Clown, Mr. Williams.

In the course of the evening, the HUNTED TAILOR.

HORSEMANSHIP by Mr. HUNTER, who will ride without saddle or bridle in a stile peculiarly his own, and conclude with the wonderful effort of the Drunken Hussar.—Riding Master, Mr. Lawson. Clown, Mr. Williams.

To conclude with (2d time,) a new Melo-Drama, called LA FAYETTE; or The Castle of Olmutz.

La Fayette, Mr. Gale; Huger, Mr. Dinneford; Madame Fayette, Mrs. Pelby; Adeline, Mrs. Robertson.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock, and performance to commence at half past 7, precisely. sept 25

Eastern District of Pennsylvania,

TO WIT:

BE it remembered, that on the first day of October, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1824, JOSEPH C. TAWS, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

Johnson's New Cotillions and Marches with the National Airs, &c. arranged for and performed at the Grand Ball, given at the New Theatre, in honour of our illustrious Guest General La Fayette. In three Numbers.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned:"—And also the Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

oct 2—4t

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber on the 1st instant, a black boy, named JOSHUA VICTERY, for whose return a reward of 25 cents will be given, but no expenses paid. Masters of vessels, and all others are warned not to trust him on my account, nor to harbour him at their peril.

JOHN M. HOOD,
No. 16 Race street.

oct 2—3t

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street. 166—1y*

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6m*

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 5 South Sixth street. 166

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 127 North Eighth st. and 72 North Sixth st. above Arch.

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

HAVING been placed in nomination by the Federal and independent Republican Conferees of the City and County of Philadelphia for the office of

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the ensuing General Election, with an assurance that if elected the same attention as heretofore will be faithfully devoted to the interests of the County.

ROBERT BROOKE,

oct. 2—2w

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

Corner of Bank Street and Elbow Lane.

J. W. TYLER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, (after returning his thanks for their former encouragement) that he has taken that large and commodious establishment at the above named place, and has fitted it up in a superior style, for the accommodation and convenience of those who may honour him with their company. His bar is stored with the richest and best Liquors, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to secure the future encouragement of his friends and the public generally.——Commodious Stabling being attached to his establishment, Travellers will find for convenience and safety the advantage of his accommodations.——Societies, public or private Meetings can have a large and extensive room, which is fitted up expressly for that purpose.

J. W. Tyler respectfully adds that he has made arrangements to accommodate Boarders; the central situation of his establishment is a sufficient recommendation, being in the very centre of business. oct. 2—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE SHORT CLOAK.

A fellow stole a fish—and, as he thought,
Had hidden it, within a scanty coat;
Whether there was a cod or carp in't,
Nobody cared—this much is true,
The tail was seen, more plain to view,
Than that of Jonathan's sea serpent.
A wag who saw it, whisper'd drily,
"You thought you did this very slily—
Take my advice, (there is no harm meant)
Adapt your purpose to your garment—
In future, my dear sir, you ought,
When thus you cater for your dish,
To wear a *longer coat*,
Or steal a *shorter fish*."

The following curious epitaphs have been selected from a recent English publication:

IN ST. MICHAEL'S, CROOKED LANE.
Here lyeth, wrapt in clay,
The body of William Wray.—
I have no more to say.

In the Churchyard of Westminston, in Sussex.

I.
Farewell, poor world! I must be gone;
This is no place for me;
I'll take my staff and travel on
Hoping a better world to see.

II.
The bitter cup that death gave me.
Is passing round to come to thee.

ANAGRAMS.

Lawyers	Sly ware.
Penitentiary	Nay I repent it.
Parishioners	I hire parsons.
Telegraphs	Great helps.
Presbyterian	Best in prayer.
Punishment	Nine thumps.
Gallantries	All great sin.
Soldiers	Lo! I dress.
Sovereignty	Tis ye govern.
Opposition	O! poison Pit.
Horatio Nelson	Honor est a Nilo.
Misanthrope	Spare him not.
Magistrate	I start game.
Astronomers	No more stars.
Neighbours	Our big hens.
Understanding	Red nuts and gin.

Short Comment.—An advertisement was lately put up at a shop window in the Strand, London, in the following words:—"Wanted, *two* Apprentices, who shall be treated as one of the family."

The Countryman and the Beadle.—A short time since one of the beadles in N. England took a quantity of butter away from a countryman because it was deficient in weight; and meeting him a few days after in a public house, says to him, "You're the man I took twenty pounds of butter from."—"No, I bea'nt," replied Hodge. "I am sure you are," says the beadle. "I tell you I bea'nt," rejoined the countryman, "and if thee lik'st I'll lay a guinea on't." "Done" replied the beadle, and the money was quickly posted. "Now," said the countryman, "thou did'st take away twenty *lumps* of butter from me, but if there had been twenty *pounds*, you'd have had no right to take them, and this," continued he, very coolly pocketing the money, "will pay for the loss of the butter."

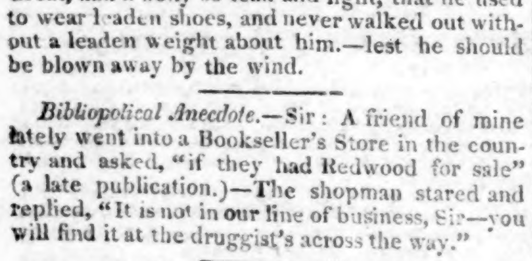
Fashion.—Louis XVII. alluding to a change in the fashion of head-dresses, which was brought about by the appearance of an English beauty at Paris, said, somewhat petulantly—'I am, I confess, piqued to see, that with all the authority belonging to my station in this country, I have exclaimed so long against high head-dresses, while no one had the complaisance to lower them for me in the slightest degree. But now, when a mere strange English wench arrives with a little low head-dress all the Princesses think fit to go at once from one extremity to another."

A Light Man.—Wanley in his "Wonders of the Great and Little World," gravely tells us, the Philetas of Coos, who was an excellent critic and a very good poet in the time of Alexander the Great, had a body so lean and light, that he used to wear leaden shoes, and never walked out without a leaden weight about him.—lest he should be blown away by the wind.

Bibliopolical Anecdote.—Sir: A friend of mine lately went into a Bookseller's Store in the country and asked, "if they had Redwood for sale" (a late publication.)—The shopman stared and replied, "It is not in our line of business, Sir—you will find it at the druggist's across the way."

True Anecdote of a Barber.—A gentleman a few days since, with a handsome pair of whiskers, stopped at a Barber's shop in this city, to get shaved. The Barber proceeded to shave but a short time, when the gentleman discovered to his utter chagrin and astonishment, that the Barber had taken off one of his whiskers. 'Zounds and fury! what have you taken off my whisker for, you rascal,' exclaimed the gentleman, as he rose and advanced to chastise the barber. 'Vi sare, de Marquis La Fayette vear no visker,' replied the knight of the razor, with the utmost composure and self importance, indicating a conscious triumph.

A humorous anecdote is related of Capt. Campbell. 'Sir, (said Lord Anson to him) the king will knight you if you think proper.'—'Troth, my lord,' said the captain, who retained his Scotch dialect as long as he lived, 'I ken nae use that will be to me.' 'But your lady may like it,' replied his lordship. 'Well then, (rejoined the captain) his majesty may knight *her* if he pleases.'



FARE REDUCED to $2.

For a Passage to New York.

THROUGH in one day in the Citizens Coach, and New Union line, for New-York, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, leaves the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown; from thence in coaches to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only two dollars.

For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 30 South Third Street, No. 13 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—For the Proprietors.

☞ The Albemarle will leave the same wharf every Sunday at seven o'clock A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same day. Fare up and down, one dollar. Fare to Trenton, 87 1-2 cents. july 24—tf

An Apprentice Wanted

TO the Book-binding business, a boy of 15 or 16 years of age. Enquire at the office of the Evening Post. aug. 28—tf

For Sale at this Office.

SEVERAL volumes of the New-York Mirror, and Ladies Literary Gazette, bound, price 2,50 cents. july 7

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. ap 10—tf

NEEDLES.

JUST received, 100,000 of R. Hemming & Son's real Silver Eyed NEEDLES, *warranted genuine*, will be sold wholesale or retail.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE and FANCY GOODS, by

J. B. BAXTER,
No. 248 South Second street.

sept 4—6t

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

I RESPECTFULLY offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the next General Election.

WILLIAM M'CORKLE.

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia County, August 11, 1824. [21—8t

A FRENCH CLASS.

C. TAYLOR respectfully informs those gentlemen who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the French Language, that he purposes to commence teaching the said Language to an EVENING CLASS, on Monday the 4th of October. For further particulars apply at Mr Cox's Seminary, South Second street, directly opposite Plumb street, upper apartments.

N. B.—C. T. gives private lessons to pupils of both sexes in the above language, as well as in any part of an English and Mathematical education. sept. 11—4t*

J. S. RUSSELL, No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses and Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

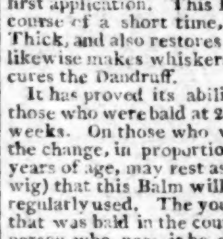
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having been last year honoured with nearly 7,000 of your suffrages for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, and now put in nomination for the same by the Democratic Conferees, I again solicit your votes at the ensuing general Election. Should I be elected, the duties of the office shall be faithfully attended to. Your fellow citizen,

sept. 18—tf CONRAD WILE.

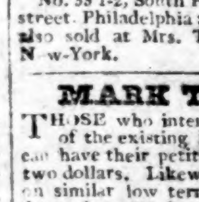


J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. Manufactures & keeps for sale, Fans and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 55 1-2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street. Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER's, No. 447 Pearl street, New-York. jan 3—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

NOTICE TO INSOLVENTS.

INSOLVENTS can have their Petitions legally drawn, and business attended to throughout, on the most reasonable terms, by applying at No. 3, North Sixth street, 3d door above Market street. sept. 11—3t

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 48 N. Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

ABRAHAM VANHORN's Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine st. above 5th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis.—aug 14

WILLIAM B. COBB, Black & White Smith, N. W. corner of Vine & Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 184 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 168 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 165 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 35 North Eighth street.

JOHN McCLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 113 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters Relishes, and Liquors, of the first quality.

NB. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal. ap 24—tf

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this work, and Prospectus shewn, at the Map and Book Store of H. S. Tanner, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and at the Editor's house, No. 2 North Seventh street. july 17—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE, NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,			4 00	to	4 50
Do.	do.	do. Monroes,	1 50		1 75
Do.	do.	do. Shoes,	1 25		1 50
Men's	do.	do. Grain Shoes,	1 00		1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. coarse do.	1 00		1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,			87 1-2		1 25
Do. fine Shoes,	do.		87 1-2		1 12 1 2
Do. coarse do.			62 1-2		75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,			1 00		1 12 1-4
Do.	do.	Bootheels,	1 25		1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco Slippers,			87		1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. Bootheels,	1 12 1-2		1 25
Do.	do.	2d quality,	50		75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,			87 1-2		1 12 1 2
Do. coarse do.	do.		75		1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

Young Gentleman's Academy,

North West corner of Union and Third streets.

Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars.—Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public, that he has taken the young gentlemen's apartment of P. Cond's Seminary, where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading	3 00 dolls.
Writing, Geography and Grammar,	4 00
Do. with Arithmetic,	5 00
Do. with Arithmetic and Book-keeping,	7 00
All, or any of the foregoing with the different branches of Mathematics,	8 00

No additional charge for those who read history.

The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, or ladies, a beautiful and easy system of Short-hand.

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by

DAVID HUTTON.

9th mo 4—3m

PATENT CARBONATED

SARSAPARILLA MEAD,

SOLD by appointment at WILLIAM MARRIOTT'S Drug & Chemical Store, No. 45, North Fifth, near Arch street, where neither attention nor expense will be wanted to render it as perfect as possible.

W. M having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has met the decided approbation of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty. In fact the many and well known invaluable qualities of Sarsaparilla have long placed it among the first of depurative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many an insurmountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obviated, and the ingredients which enter into its composition to effect that intention possessing tonic properties, their union must produce a happy influence over the debilitated system, and afford to those in the bloom of health a draught lively and refreshing as that from the Seltzer, Soda, or Mineral fountain. Those who are afflicted with langour, debility, or general emaciation will find in this a happy restorative. In cases of cutaneous affections, its good effects have been evidenced by the removal of pimples and eruptions in the face in a short time. Its general beneficial influence will doubtless induce parents to recommend it to their children, particularly where grossness of habit predominates.—And may it not be readily inferred, that the distressing sensations which arise from that nearly cureless complaint termed Indigestion or Dyspepsia may be much obviated and perhaps permanently relieved in the assistance rendered nature by its use? It is found to sit much lighter on the stomach than any artificial summer drink hitherto offered to the public; not producing that painful sensation incident to the use of most others, when taken in proportionate quantities. Its action on the system is imperceptible and its novel and peculiar taste by repetition becomes delightful. July 17—3m

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this establishment, will be resumed on Monday, the 30th inst. In the female apartment, superintended by the subscriber, are taught, all the branches, requisite to a substantial, female, English Education.

WM. J. BEDLOCK

The Boy's Apartment, conducted jointly by the subscribers, will re-open on the same day. The branches taught in this room, and the terms in both, will be made known at the Institution, No. 49 CROWN STREET.

WM. J BEDLOCK,
aug. 28—6t EDWIN YOUNG

LAND AGENT.

BROKER AND CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE,

No. 3 North Sixth street, 3d door above Market.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened an Office at the above place; where he offers his services in the purchase and sale of Real Estate of every description. Agency business in general, drawing of deeds, bonds mortgages, agreements, bills of sale, assignments, powers of attorney, articles of co partnership, leases, &c. also, insolvents bonds and petitions, legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, and all other writings in the line of conveyancing—likewise procuring and putting out money on interest, and notes of hand discounted, and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

CHARLES M. PAGE.

N. B. A Register is regularly kept open for entering farms, city property, and ground rents for sale—where every information will be given to persons disposed to purchase or sell. sept 4—5t

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 258, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4,00	a 5,00
Do.	do.	Monroes,	1,50	a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,25	a 1,50
Do.	do.	Buckskin do.	1,50	a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1,00	a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1,00	a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00	a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87	a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62	a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1,00	a 1,12
Do. Morocco	do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00	a 1,12
Do. do.	do.	Spring Heels,	90	a 1,00
Do. do	Boots Trimmed,		1,62	a 1,75
Do. Leather	do.		1,12	a 1,37
Do. Morocco	thick soaled Shoes,		1,12	a 1,25
Do. do.	do.	with Heels,	1,25	a 1,50
Do. Leather	do.	do.	87	a 1,25
Do. do.	Pumps,		75	a 1,00
Misses' Morocco	do.		62	a 75
Do. Valencia	do.		75	a 87
Do. Leather	do.		50	a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37	a 62
Do. Leather	do.		37	a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood,
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—6m

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. E. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821 I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I herely certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has unvariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSOLL, No. 115 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 235 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 324 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States may 1—1y

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.
"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."
"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.
"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.
"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [15—tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE Man of Colour, to do labouring work and take charge of a working horse. He must come well recommended for honesty and industry. Also, wanted two or three BOYS to learn a profitable business. Boys from the country will be preferred. Apply at WILLIAMS'S Marble Yard, No 1, North Eleventh Street.

NB. A few Marble Mantles, with other Marble work on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Soap stone Stoves for burning Lehigh Coal, put up. aug. 7—tf

BOARDING.

A FEW more Young Men can be accommodated by immediate application to the Subscriber, No. 15 Franklin Court. J. M. G.

sept. 4—tf

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

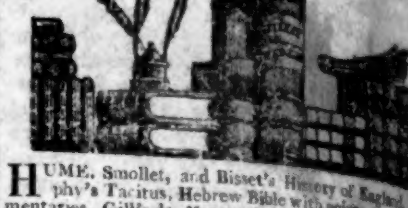
A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Chester, County of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, the property of the late Benjamin Hollinshead, deceased, lying on three public roads, and within two miles of Moorestown, ten from Coopers' Ferries, seven from Mount Holly, eight from Burlington, and within two miles of several Grist and Saw Mills, and near several Landings, a number of School Houses and places of Worship of different Societies. The Property contains about One Hundred and Forty Acres, six of which is good Wood Land, ten or twelve Acres of Meadow, the remainder Arable Land, in a good state of cultivation, under good Cedar Fence, with two Orchards of Apples and Peaches, and a variety of other Fruit Trees. The Buildings consist of a two-story brick House and Kitchen, all new, with a Cellar under the whole, and a well of excellent water with a pump in it under a shed at the door, Barn, Hay House, Stables, Crib and Waggon House, and Smoke House, Granaries, &c. all in good order, Garden and Yards under complete fencing. Also, about [illegible] Acres of Wood-Land of the first quality, within four miles of said Farm, two from Moorestown and five from a Landing, consisting of large White Oaks, fit for ship timber, and a variety of other wood. Likewise Eight Acres of first quality Bank Meadow on Rancocus Creek, within [illegible] miles of said Farm with a good Bank thereon.

For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and
JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors.

N. B.—The Property will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit Purchasers.

sept. 25—[illegible]



HUME, Smollet, and Bisset's History of England, Murphy's Tacitus, Hebrew Bible with points, Scott's Commentaries, Gill's do. Neuman's Spanish and English Dictionary, Muhlenberg's German and English do, Boyer's French and English do., Major Long's Expedition, Ramsay's History of the U. States, and a variety of other Books, [illegible] as usual, at the

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns, Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Books, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding.

sep. 25—[illegible]

A Teacher, Clerk, Superintendant, or OVERSEER

A PERSON, desirous of embarking in the capacity of either of the above situations, proffers his services, and is willing to go to any State in the Union, providing positive assurances be given for permanency, and ample encouragement. As a Teacher he does not aspire above mediocrity, but will undertake to teach the first rudiments of learning, such as Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar and Arithmetic. Any person having a perfect knowledge of the sciences, will be qualified to conduct any kind of business independent of abstruse attainments. As a Clerk, Superintendant or Overseer, he need only add, that in all those capacities, he has had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the necessary qualifications to enable him to give general satisfaction.

A line addressed to B. C. and left at this office, (post paid) will receive immediate attention.

sept. 18—[illegible]

Drugs, Family Medicines, Paints, &c.

SAMUEL P. SHOEMAKER, keeps constantly on hand and for sale at his Drug Store, No. 289 North Second street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of selected DRUGS and FAMILY MEDICINES, together with PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c. Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. Attention given at any hour of the night.

sept. 13—5t

Travellers by the following Routes TAKE NOTICE.

That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages,

LEAVES and arrives at the subscriber's, in the following order, viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at one o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia, apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A. Bayard; and for seats to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Mail Stage Office, No. 30, south Third-st; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 20, south Third street, [illegible] Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn, (Cross Keys) No. 18, north Fourth street, Philadelphia. Fare, one dollar.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,

Via Newport and Christiana.

Will run daily, (Sundays excepted)—leaving George Peacock's Inn, Elkton, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 10 o clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Eli Lamborn's Inn, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Elkton at 5 o'clock, P. M.—This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Steam-Boat—Fare one dollar and fifty cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown

Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Cantwells Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Milford,

Will run three times a week—leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Georgetown the next day at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M. the next day.—Fare through five dollars and 25 cents—this line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage line, Wm. D. Waples being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Millsborough every Wednesday morning, passing through Berlin, Polar-town, Snowhill, Horn-town, Accomac Court House, Bell-Haven, Franktown, and Northampton Court House, Virginia, to Hayd's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

Wilmington and Chestertown

Mail Stage, via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.

Will run three times a week, leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 5, P. M. Returning leaves Peacock's Inn, Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wilmington, at five, o'clock, P. M.—This line is connected with the Easton Mail Stage. Fare to Chestertown, three dollars.

aug. 7—3m ELI LAMBORN, Proprietor.

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 244 Market street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock——Returning will leave James Bones' Inn at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathan Miller's) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceed to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BONES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
SAMUEL WHITE.

7 mo. 31, 1824—tf

22,000 Dollars,

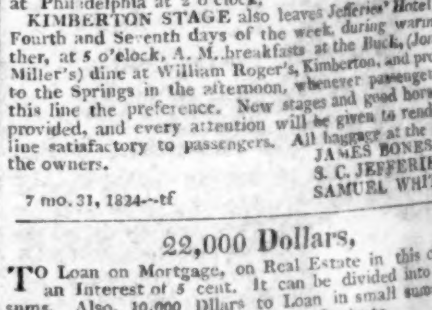
TO Loan on Mortgage, on Real Estate in this city, at an Interest of 5 cent. It can be divided into 3 or 4 sums. Also, 10,000 Dllars to Loan in small sums, from 500 Dollars to 3000, at 6 per cent. Apply to

MORTIMER & WILTBOHN,
sept. 4—tf Conveyancers, No. 149, Walnut street.

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.



CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 83 South Fifth-street.

may 29—tf WILLIAM CANNON.